The New-York Times, Saturday, January 5, 1867.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Jan. 4 by Ocean Telegraph.

The Relations of Great Britain with the United States.

Progress of the Negotiations Between Rome and Italy.

Bitterness of the Pope Toward His Pretended Friends.

Foreign Ships of War Permitted to Convey Refugees from Candia.

Another Victory Reported for the Turkish Forces.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Foreign Relations of Great Britain—Differences with the United States.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 4—Noon.

The *Times* of this morning, in an editorial on the relations of England with the various Powers, says that with the Powers of Europe their relations have rarely, if ever, been better. The only difficulty, it says, seems to be with the United States, and with them it is most desirable that the greatest friendship should prevail. It urges upon the Government the speedy and amicable adjustment of all outstanding differences.

THE OCEAN YACHTS.

Prince Christian Visits the Yachts—The Yachtmen at the London Clubs.

COWES, Friday, Jan. 4.

Prince CHRISTIAN made a visit to the American yachts yesterday, and was received with all the honors.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 4.

The American yachtmen, by Royal invitation, went to Windsor Castle to-day.

The doors of all the London Clubs have been thrown open to the yachtmen, and they are warmly welcomed wherever they appear in this city.

Great preparations are being made by the Royal Thames Yacht Club, for the banquet which they give to their brother yachtmen to-morrow.

Grand Banquet at Paris.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 4.

The American residents here have invited the gentlemen of the American yachts to a grand banquet in this city.

Interest at St. Petersburgh in the Yacht Race.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Friday, Jan. 4.

Great interest is felt here in the recent Ocean Yacht Race.

The Imperial Yacht Club propose to extend an invitation to the adventurous yachtmen to visit Russia.

ITALY AND ROME.

Progress of Negotiations--Bitterness of the Pope toward the French.

FLORENCE, Friday, Jan. 4.

Reports from Rome state that SignorT ONELLI, the Italian Envoy, is making good progress in his negotiations with the Pontifical Government, and some of the points of settlement have already been agreed upon.

ROME, Friday, Jan. 4.

The Pope, in his address to the Corps Diplomatique, on New-Year's Day, significantly dwelt on the hypocrisy of his pretended friends.

CANDIA.

Emigration from Candia Allowed by the Porte.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 4.

A telegram from the East announces that the Sublime Porte has consented to allow foreign ships of war to convey away such persons as wish to emigrate from Candia. It is also reported that the Turkish forces have been successful in another battle with the Candians.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes Open.

LISBON, Friday, Jan. 4.

The King of Portugal opened the session of the Cortes yesterday. In his address he invited their attention to the organization of the army, and the existence of Slavery in the colonies.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 4—Morning.

The following are the opening quotations for American Securities:

United States Five-Twenties	73¼
Erie Railway Shares	46¼
Illinois Central Shares	82¼

Consols are firm at 90⅛.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 4—Noon.

The current quotations for American Securities are as follows:

United States Five-Twenties	73¼
Erie Railway Shares	46¼
Illinois Central Shares	82¼

Consols are quoted at 90¼ for money.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 4—Evening.

Consols have improved and close at 90¾ for money.

The following are the closing quotations for American securities:

United States Five-Twenties	73¼
Illinois Central Shares	82
Erie Railway Shares	46

American Securities at Frankfort.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 4—Morning.

A telegram from Frankfort quotes United States Bonds at 77⅜.

Liverpool Cotton and other Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 4—Morning.

Cotton opens quiet and steady. Middlings are quoted at 15⅛d. The sales for the week are 64,000 bales; to-day's sales will reach 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 4—Noon.

The cotton market rules quiet and steady, with sales of Middling Uplands at 15⅛d. The Brokers' Circular reports the sales for the week at 64,000 bales. The sales for to-day will reach 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 4—Evening.

The cotton market closed firm and unchanged. Middling Uplands 15⅛c.; sales of the day 10,000 bales.

The breadstuffs market shows an advancing tendency. Wheat is 4d. higher. Corn is selling at 41s. 6d.

Lard has advanced one shilling.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 4.

The steamships *Arago*, Capt. GADSDEN, and *Iowa*, Capt. CRAIG, have arrived out.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 4.

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The House was in session to-day only for the purpose of hearing speeches on the state of the Union. No business was done, and the session to-morrow will be of the same character. The Senate was chiefly engaged on the joint resolution to repeal the amnesty clause of the act of July, 1862.

IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. ASHLEY is vigorously engaged in making sentiment among members in favor of his resolution for a select Committee on Impeachment, but he meets with some unceremonious rebuffs. It is hardly probable that he can get the resolution in next Monday without a suspension of the rules, as the State of Ohio is not likely to be reached in the call for resolutions. It is also understood that a motion will be made to refer the resolution to the Judiciary Committee, which will probably be successful, as it affords a very convenient way of getting rid of Mr. ASHLEY and his resolution, and puts the matter where it properly belongs.

THE ARKANSAS DELEGATES AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The delegation from Arkansas to-day repaired to the Executive mansion by appointment. Having been admitted to the audience-room, the President formally introduced them separately to all the members of the Cabinet and to Gen. GRANT.

The President said these gentlemen were a committee from the Legislature of Arkansas, and had called to pay their respects to them, having come to Washington for the purpose of ascertaining what could be done for the restoration of Arkansas to all her rights in the Union, and to aid in the reconciliation of the country. Mr. HUNTER, U. S. Senator elect, said the delegation had merely called to pay their respects; but he would remark that Arkansas had had a State Government since February, 1864, organized under the sanction of President LINCOLN in the portion of Arkansas then within the Federal lines. After the surrender of the Confederate armies, the people, with great unanimity, submitted to the Federal Government, when the various counties were reorganized and the proper officers appointed. The gentlemen here present were appointed by the Arkansas Legislature. They were prepared to answer any questions which might be asked. An effort was being made by a party in that State to overthrow the present Government, and to obtain the passage of an Enabling Act by Congress to reconstruct the State. The object of the delegation was to prevent the consummation of such a measure, as those to whom he had alluded were a mere handful, who say they are proscribed, but who, in fact, were never heard of before the war. These were among the views and purposes for which they had visited Washington. There never was known a period when the people were more obedient to law and order than they are at the present time. Mr. TAYLOR then presented to Gen. GRANT and Secretary SEWARD letters of introduction from Gen. ORD, commanding the Department of Arkansas, and others. Secretary SEWARD said it was not perhaps becoming in the members of the Cabinet to make any remarks outside of what was said by the President, but if the visitors would dine with him to-morrow evening at 6 o'clock, he would say more to them than he did now. The delegation thanked him for, and accepted the invitation. After a few moments spent in conversation the delegation retired, expressing themselves delighted with the friendly interview.

THE FORTIFICATION APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Fortification bill, reported in the House to-day, appropriates as follows: For Fort Wayne, Michigan, $50,000; Fort Ontario, $30,000: Fort Montgomery, at the outlet of Lake Champlain, $40,000; Fort Scammel, Portland, $100,000; Fort Winthrop, Boston, $100,000; Fort Warren, Boston, $50,000; Fort Sewall, at Great Brewster's Island, $25,000; for sea-walls on Dear and Lovell's Islands, Boston, $25,000; fort at New-Bedford harbor, $100,000; Fort Schuyler, New-York, $75,000; fort at Willett's Point, $50,000; fort on site of Fort Tompkins, $50,000; Fort Popham, Maine, $50,000; fort at Sandy Hook, $75,000; repairs on Fort Mifflin, $15,000; Fort Washington, Potomac River, $25,000; Fort Monroe, $100,000; Fort Taylor, Florida, $50,000: Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, $50,000; Ship Island, Mississippi, $20,000; Fort Clinch, Florida, $50,000; Fort Point, California, $50,000; fort at Alcatraz Island, California, $100,000; for construction of permanent platforms for modern cannon, $10,000; for survey of Northern and Northwestern lakes, $155,000; for purchases of sites for permanent seacoast defenses, $50,000. There are no appropriations for other fortifications.

THE ASIATIC SQUADRON.

The Navy Department has received from Acting Rear-Admiral BELL, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, a report of the distribution and employment of the vessels in that squadron for last September. The report is dated on board the *Hartford*, at Yokohama, Japan, on the 3d day of October. On the 1st of September the *Hartford*, *Wyoming* and *Wachusett* were at anchor off Yeddo, where they had been taken to give effect to the first appearance there of our new Minister to Japan, and on the 13th of that month the *Wachusett* was dispatched to Hong Kong for the protection of American interests on the adjacent waters. She was directed to proceed through the inland sea of Japan, for the purpose of obtaining information for the Minister with regard to the war going on in that neighborhood between the Tycoon and the Prince of Naggato, the reports through the Japanese authorities being very unreliable. The latter is believed to have gained considerable advantages, and the Tycoon is reported dead. Rear-Admiral BELL had received a communication from Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH, on the *Shenandoah*, stating that he would reach Singapore about the 1st of December, and had dispatched orders for him to visit Lyane. The *Wyoming* is detained at Yokohama on account of the continued ill-health of her crew, a large number of men having suffered with intestinal diseases. Cold weather, however, had greatly improved their health, and the health of the entire squadron is reported as having greatly improved since last report. Dispatches have been received at the Department from Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH, commanding the *Shenandoah*, under date of Nov. 14, 1866, announcing his arrival at Calcutta, British India, eight days from Point de Galle.

TREATIES WITH INDIANS.

Mr. BOGY, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has made arrangements to have delegations from about two-thirds of the Indian tribes and nations of the West come here during the month of February for the purpose of making treaties with them. As Mr. BOGY's appointment will come up for confirmation before that time, it is supposed that he has laid out a big job of work for his successor in office.

THE OPERA.

MARETZEK's opera troupe gave the fascinating opera "Il Trovatore" to a fashionable and appreciative house to-night. TESTA captivated the audience by her admirable rendering of the part of the Gipsy Mother, while Senora CARMEN POCH acquitted herself with much credit as *Leonora*. BELLINI and MAZZOLINI were also superb. To-morrow night the company give "The Star of the North."

PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY ON STEAM AND SAIL VESSELS.

Capt. W. M. MEW, of the Treasury Department, has been deputed by the Department to confer with authoritative bodies in the Eastern cities on the subject of the recent disasters occurring to the commercial marine, and has left this city for that purpose. He is to make a thorough investigation into the recent loss of the steamer *Commodore* in Long Island Sound, thus giving assurance to the country that the Government is actively intent upon providing in the most effectual manner for the safety of life and property at sea.

PARDONED.

Ex-Confederate Brig.-Gen. S. G. FRENCH, of Mississippi, was to-day pardoned by the President, upon the personal recommendation and personal request of Gen. GRANT. Gen. FRENCH is a graduate of West Point.

Six criminal pardons were issued yesterday, the parties recommending them all being individuals of prominence and standing.

THE TARIFF.

The prospects for any definite action upon the tariff question are thought to be very remote, owing to the conflicting opinions that are known to prevail in both branches of Congress.

THE GOLD BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House will not take up the Gold Bill again until next week, when something definite will be determined upon. The difficulty with the Committee, appears to be in deciding upon the details of the bill, and fixing upon the amount of gold it may be prudent to sell.

MR. HOOPER'S BANKING BILL.

Mr. HOOPER's banking bill will also be up for consideration in the House next week, when a lively discussion upon the whole question of currency may be looked for.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....Friday, Jan. 4.

MONTANA.

The Chair laid before the Senate the memorial of the Territorial Legislature of Montana for the establishment of a land office and the appointment of a Land Surveyor of that Territory. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

INCREASE OF PAY.

Also the joint resolution of the same body for an increase of pay for Territorial officers, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PETITIONS.

Mr. WILSON presented the petition of army officers for increased pay. It was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. EDMUNDS presented a petition for an increased tariff on imported wools. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. HENDERSON presented a petition for a reduction of the duty on railroad iron.

Mr. MORGAN presented a memorial to the same effect. They were both referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. MORGAN presented the petition of the Academy of Design of New-York, signed by one hundred artists, which asks for a specific duty of $100 each on imported oil-paintings.

It was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. CATTELL presented the petitions of artists of Philadelphia for protection against foreign competition. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

PUBLIC ROAD.

Mr. ROSS introduced a bill to donate a portion of Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation for a public road. It was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

BRIDGE AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Mr. ROSS introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at Fort Leavenworth.

It was referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

CHEROKEE LANDS.

Mr. ROSS introduced a bill granting the right of preemption to settlers on the Cherokee lands in Kansas.

It was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. HOWARD offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire and report to the Senate the present relations between France and the Republic of Mexico; the extent, both with respect to population and territory of the successes of MAXIMILIAN in his endeavors to overthrow that Republic; the amount and character of his military force, including his French auxiliaries; the action of the Executive branch of the Government of the United States in reference to the intervention of France in the affairs of Mexico, including any treaty or project of treaty proposed assented to or recommended by our Minister to France with a view to the settlement of the difficulties between France and Mexico. The present prospect of the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexican soil and the probability in the case of such withdrawal of MAXIMILIAN being able to maintain his standing there. And that for the purposes of such inquiry said Committee be authorized to send for persons and papers.

Mr. SUMNER objected to the immediate consideration of the above and it went over under the rule until to-morrow.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved that the Senate take up the bill to regulate the tenure of office.

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped the bill indicated by Mr. EDMUNDS would not be taken up until the bill to repeal the President's amnesty power was disposed of. Mr. EDMUNDS' bill would take some time, whereas his (Mr. TRUMBULL's) could be soon disposed of.

PASSAGE OF THE CONFISCATION AND AMNESTY BILL.

The bill indicated by Mr. TRUMBULL was taken up. The pending question was upon Mr. SAULSBURY's amendment to repeal the entire Confiscation Bill, instead of the 13th section of it.

Mr. JOHNSON being entitled to the floor, addressed the Senate in this manner:

If it was the opinion of the friends of the measure that the section proposed to be repealed gave additional power to the President, and was consequently void, he should not trouble the Senate with any remarks on the subject; but he understood it to be claimed that the action was operative, and that it did give to the President more power than he had under the Constitution. He proposed first to examine the constitutional question; and secondly, assuming the question to be decided, as he supposed the friends of the pending measure were willing that it should be decided, he would examine into the expediency of adopting such a measure at the present time.

When the subject was before the Senate prior to the recess, he (JOHNSON) asked Mr. TRUMBULL, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, if he proposed to repeal the section on the ground that it gave power to the President which he had not before, or whether he supposed it was within the authority of Congress to take from the President any power which is conferred upon him in the premises by the Constitution?

To the latter question he, of course, answered in the negative. He told us, and correctly, that the power to pardon vested in the President by the Constitution, and cannot by legislation be taken away from him; and for the same reason, I have no doubt, he would admit that it cannot be limited or qualified. It is vested in him alone, in his official capacity as President. The Senate were not to be told that in the deliberations of the Convention by which the Constitution was framed this particular clause was the subject of one contrariety of opinion.

Some of the members of the Convention believed that if this power to pardon existed at all, and most of them did think it should exist, contrary to the opinion of MONTESQUE and other European writers, that the power should not exist in a Republic, because there is no necessity for it, but the framers of the Constitution thought it ought to exist. Some of them thought it should be vested, not in the hands of the President alone, or any of the Departments alone, but that it should be given to the President, if at all, in connection with some of the other Departments, or some heads of one of the other Departments. They however came to the conclusion, and I believe that conclusion finally received the unanimous consent of the Convention, that it was much more advisable to give it to the President alone, and so it was given. From the nature of the power I think it must be very evident that it is not only in the President, but in the President exclusively. The power of pardoning cannot, under a Government like ours, be well given to any head of the Departments of the Government. It must be given to one to the exclusion of all others, and if given to one to the exclusion of all others, the decision of that one to grant or refuse a pardon must be conclusive. In our country the only possible control Congress can have over an offence created by statute is after the offences have been committed, and they desire that they shall not be prosecuted, or after they have been prosecuted and prior to the final judgment, to repeal the statute; the statute being repealed no prosecution can be instituted, and every prosecution that has been instituted necessarily falls. That has been decided over and over again. But that is not the exercise of the pardoning power. It is the mere exercise of the legislative power of Congress. Being alone authorized to pass the law which creates the offence and impose the penalty, they are alone the judges to determine whether that law shall continue or not, and if they resolve that it shall not continue, if they repeal the law under which the offence was committed, no prosecution can be made under it, and the future and all pending prosecutions fall. The power, then, of the President to pardon is not only extended to every variety of offence which may be subject to prosecution, but is granted to him in terms as comprehensive as the English language permits. How he is to exercise the power is not stated. Whether he is to execute it at all, is necessarily not stated. When he is to execute it, is not stated either.

Mr. JOHNSON, after reading from the *Federalist* and other authorities in support of his position, said that the right of pardon conferred by the Constitution on the President was unlimited. He said he thought that the President ought long since to have issued a proclamation of general amnesty. He (Mr. JOHNSON) had advised him to do this, and the President had given assent to the justice of the suggestion, though he had not yet acted upon it. Alluding to JEFFERSON DAVIS, Mr. JOHNSON said his imprisonment was a reproach to American justice, whatever may have been his offence. He is a man of delicate frame, who was selected by six or seven millions of people to take charge of this rebellion. That he should be indicted, invoke a trial, and still be immured, is a reproach to American justice, and if it existed in any nation in Europe would call down the indignant rebuke of the people.

Mr. HOWARD—I wish to ask the honorable Senator from Maryland whether it be not a fact that JEFFERSON DAVIS, to whom he refers, was captured as a prisoner of war, and has since his capture been held under an order of the President of the United States as a prisoner of war, and if he be a mere prisoner of war, claimed as such, what power has the District Court of the district in which he may have committed the crime, to bring him to trial without the consent or order of the President of the United States handing him over to the Court to try him, and how that Court can try him unless the proper prosecuting officer of the Government was willing to undertake the task, and did undertake the task?

Mr. JOHNSON—I can answer the inquiries of my honorable friend from Michigan without any very great difficulty. If Mr. DAVIS is a prisoner of war, he cannot be tried for treason at all; and that is one ground upon which his immunity from that mode of trial is placed. As to the parties to whom the blame, if any blame is to be attached, should be attributed, I say to the honorable Senator, as I had supposed before he put his questions he knew, that the President of the United States has from time to time expressed his willingness to surrender the party into the custody of the civil magistrates at once, but that they have declined to receive him, not upon the ground that they were not willing to try him, but upon the ground that if they got possession of him his trial and conviction would not be assured.

Mr. HOWARD—Surrender him to whom? To whom did the President propose to surrender him?

Mr. JOHNSON—To the Marshal of the district, who should have had placed in his hands a warrant issued upon the authority of the indictment; and from time to time we have been told he was to be tried, and from time to time the trial has been postponed, and upon the last occasion it was postponed upon the ground that Congress, by changing the circuits, had rendered it impossible for the Chief-Justice or any of the Judges of the United States Supreme Court to preside.

Mr. HOWARD—Can the Senator inform us whether a *capias* or warrant for DAVIS has been placed in the hands of the Marshal at any time?

Mr. JOHNSON—Whose business was it to issue the warrant? Was it the business of the President? The Court before whom the indictment was pending should have issued the warrant.

Mr. HOWARD—Undoubtedly it was the business of the Court to issue the warrant, but upon the request of Mr. JOHNSON's prosecuting officer.

Mr. JOHNSON—I have said that the reason was that there was no place where he could be safely kept. I say that whoever may be the cause of the detention it is a reproach to American justice that JEFFERSON DAVIS should be suffered to remain in prison two years without a trial.

Mr. JOHNSON continued his remarks advocating the policy of general amnesty.

Mr. HOWE took the floor at the conclusion of Mr. JOHNSON's speech. He said he could not hear the Government of the United States held up to the Senate as a model of cruelty and injustice without entering his protest against the assertion. He would like to have some instance of cruelty to the late rebels recited. He had heard of no hangings or shootings for the crime of rebellion. It was true that JEFFERSON DAVIS was in Fortress Monroe. It was true that he had not been tried and that he might die in prison. If he (HOWE) had been President, JEFFERSON DAVIS would have been tried, and he would have died some time ago in the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe. He remembered a case of treason against the State of Virginia committed by a man named JOHN BROWN with an army of 52 men. That man and his army were captured, tried and hung. Since then, treason against the United States had been committed, and Gov. HENRY A. WISE had taken a prominent part in it. So far from sharing the fate of JOHN BROWN, Mr. WISE had not long since defied the Government of the United States, and scorned the idea of seeking or accepting a pardon.

Mr. HOWARD said the remarks of Mr. JOHNSON in relation to JEFFERSON DAVIS called for some reply. In a proclamation issued by President JOHNSON after the assassination of Mr LINCOLN, DAVIS was charged with participation in that crime. The Secretary of War had said in a communication to the Senate that he was held as a prisoner of war, as well as for criminal connection with the assassination. He had been indicted for treason, but not for participation in the murder of President LINCOLN. Other accomplices in that crime had been tried by military commission, and by the order of President JOHNSON, executed. For a year past, efforts had been made to arrest another accomplice, SURRATT, and he had been arrested, and was now on his way to this country. Was there any objection to holding DAVIS for trial as an accomplice in that great conspiracy? Who was to blame for not trying DAVIS? It was the duty of the District-Attorney at Richmond to try him for treason, though he might be tried in any other State of the Union.

Mr. JOHNSON interrupted Mr. HOWARD to say that he believed DAVIS could be tried in any other State as well as Virginia. The late Attorney-General gave the opinion that the trial must take place in Virginia. He (Mr. JOHNSON) thought that was a mistake.

Mr. HOWARD asked Mr. JOHNSON if he understood him correctly when he understood him to say that JEFFERSON DAVIS was held as a prisoner of war, he could not be amenable to the civil courts?

Mr. JOHNSON said that was his opinion.

Mr. HOWARD said if that was true it was strange that DAVIS had not been liberated on a writ of *habeas corpus*. If the doctrine advanced by Mr. JOHNSON was correct, DAVIS could not be held in prison any longer. He (Mr. HOWARD) maintained, however, that this doctrine was incorrect, and could be proved so by Wattel and Kent. He was not in the counsels of the Administration, but he entertained no doubt that DAVIS would be ultimately released unconditionally, without trial or punishment for treason or any other offence. It was not to be expected that a President who had issued pardons to the worst and most malignant rebels would ever try the head of the people whose favor he is so diligently courting.

Mr. HOWARD then discussed the pending bill. He held that the section proposed to be repealed granted a power not given to the President by the Constitution. The President could pardon under the Constitution, but could not grant amnesty. Amnesty meant peace. The President could no more grant general amnesty, if this section was repealed, than he could declare peace witout the consent of Congress.

Mr. SAULSBURY spoke in favor of his amendment to repeal the entire confiscation bill, instead of the thirteenth section as proposed. The bill was an indictment against 8,000,000 people, who had been denied the protection of the Government, and, therefore, ought not to be held responsible for adhering to its enemies. Allegiance could not be exacted when protection was denied. This doctrine had been maintained by the ablest writers and lawyers in this and other countries.

Mr. HENDRICKS, alluding to the charge made by Mr. CHANDLER when this bill first came up in the Senate, said he did not suppose the Senator from Michigan meant that any proclamation had been procured by bribery or improper means. The section proposed to be repealed referred only to pardons by proclamation. Mr. CHANDLER had said that he made this statement on the authority of one of the Judges of this district. He thought it due to the other Judges of the district, that the name of Mr. CHANDLER's informant should be mentioned. He had but one objection to the repeal of the section, and that was that it would create the impression that Congress was opposed to a conciliatory course toward the late rebels.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that, as he did not wish to speak on his bill any more, he felt called upon to correct a misapprehension of certain Senators, that he (TRUMBULL) acknowledged the right of the President, under the Constitution, to pardon by proclamation. He made no such acknowledgment.

Mr. CHANDLER said that he had made no charge against the President of selling pardons. He had said that pardons were for sale by women—by more than one woman. He did not charge that the President sold pardons, or knew that they were sold. He would now say that when these facts were brought to the knowledge of the President, the President denounced the man who bought them, and the nefarious business went on, the President declining to interfere to stop it.

The question was then taken on Mr. SAULSBURY's amendment to repeal the entire Confiscation Bill, and it was disagreed to. The bill was then passed—yeas 27, nays 7.

YEAS—Messrs. Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Crozier, Creswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Fowler, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Merrill, Poland, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wiley, Williams and Wilson—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Dixon, Doolittle, Hendricks, Johnson, Norton, Patterson and Saulsbury—7.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Fogg, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Guthrie, Harris, McDougall, Nesmith, Nye, Pomeroy, Riddle, Sprague, Van Winkle and Yates—18.

The bill repeals the section of the Confiscation Bill which empowers the President to issue a proclamation of general amnesty, when in his judgment it shall be expedient. It originated in the House, and having passed the Senate without amendment, it now goes to the President for his approval.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Mr. RAMSEY it was ordered that when the Senate adjourn it be to meet on Monday.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the bill to regulate the tenure of office, but, without proceeding to its consideration, the Senate at 3:40 adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

POST-OFFICE.

Mr. KASSON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Post-office Appropriation Bill. It was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and made the special order for Monday next.

FORTIFICATIONS.

Mr. STEVENS, from the same Committee, reported the Fortification Appropriation Bill. It was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and made the special order for Wednesday next.

FRIDAY'S AND SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, inquired of the Speaker as to the understanding in relation to the proceedings of to-day and to-morrow. The Speaker stated that no vote was to be taken on the bill relating to reconstruction, or upon any other matter, and that he would recognize a single objection to any matter of legislation that might be proposed.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

Mr. SCHENCK asked leave to introduce and put upon its passage a bill to amend the act regulating the time and manner of holding elections for Senators in Congress, so that when the meeting of the Legislature occurs on Tuesday, the second Tuesday after such meeting and organization shall be held to be the fourteenth day thereafter.

Mr. NIBLACK objected.

TAXATION TO REDUCE THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, introduced a preamble and resolution declaring that the people ought not for the present to be any longer taxed to raise money for the reduction of the public debt. It was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

INTERNAL REVENUE IN ILLINOIS.

On motion of Mr. WENTWORTH, the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to communicate to the House the amount of internal revenue collected in the First Collection District of Illinois for each month in the year 1866; the amount of penalties assessed against any person, firm or company; the amount remitted by the Department, and the reason for the remission.

FREE-GROWN VS. SLAVE-GROWN PRODUCTS.

On motion of Mr. JULIAN, the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so arranging the tariff on sugars, molasses, coffee and other articles, as to discriminate in favor of free-grown as against slave-grown products.

SWAMP LANDS.

Mr. McCLURG, on leave introduced an act amendatory of several acts of Congress relative to swamp and overflowed lands.

It was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

PUNISHMENT OF BRIBERY.

Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas, on leave, introduced a bill to prevent and punish bribery in the election of Senators and Representatives in Congress, which was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

[It makes the giving or offering of a bribe, to secure an election, a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment, and by disqualification from holding office under the United States.]

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. HILL, on leave, introduced a joint resolution extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, which was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee. It gives the Court jurisdiction of claims for property taken by order of Major-Gen. LEWIS WALLACE for the use of forces under his command during the MORGAN raid through the States of Indiana and Ohio, in July, 1863.

PENSIONS.

Mr. SCHENCK, on leave, introduced a bill to continue to army and navy pensioners, notwithstanding their appointment to civil office, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

THE NATIONAL ASYLUM.

Mr. SCHENCK, on leave, introduced a joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer to the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers any of the property of the United States still remaining at Point Lookout that may be considered appropriate and useful for the Asylum.

After explanation by Mr. SCHENCK, the bill was read three times and passed.

DISBURSEMENTS TO TREASURY CLERKS.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to a House resolution of the 10th December, transmitting a report of the disbursement of a fund of $160,000 to the clerks in his Department, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

POSTAL.

On motion of Mr. BIDWELL, the Post-office Committee was instructed to inquire into the reasons why postal service has not been put on the mail route from Springfield, Mo., to San Francisco, Cal.

COTTON CLAIMS.

On motion of Mr. WENTWORTH, the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to furnish information in reference to the cotton claims presented to the Department.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The bill to provide for restoring to the States, lately in insurrection their full political rights, came up as the special order, Mr. BINGHAM being entitled to the floor.

Mr. BINGHAM stated that when he sought the floor yesterday, it was that he might bring the question in the hearing of the House, and he begged leave to decline proceeding with his argument to a few members. He added in a side remark that he regarded the arrangement as a trick, and was not going to abide by it. [Laughter.]

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. HOOPER moved that when the House adjourn to-day, to adjourn that it meet on Monday.

The Speaker stated that it would require a quorum to adjourn over.

On division there appeared to be 26 yeas to 26 nays.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, suggested that there should be a fair and full understanding that the House should meet to-morrow for debate only, and that no business of any kind should be done.

Mr. HOOPER withdrew his motion, and that arrangement was made.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. GARFIELD in the Chair, on the President's Annual Message, and was addressed by Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, on the question of the trial and punishment of treason; and by Mr. NEWELL on the political question of the hour.

The Committee rose, and the Speaker resumed the chair.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

Mr. HILL, on leave, introduced a bill, supplementary to the Civil Appropriation Bill of the last session, to entitle soldiers to the bounty therein provided, if discharged by reason of sickness incurred in the line of duty; and also to provide for the accidental loss of discharge papers, by authorizing the Secretary of War to receive proof of the discharge. It was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House, at 2 o'clock, adjourned.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Commissioner Well's Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 4.

The following are the features of the form of a tariff bill prepared by Special Commissioner WELLS, in conformity with the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, which measure is now before the Finance Committee of the two Houses. Duties are levied as follows:

Teas 25 cents and coffee 5 cents per pound, as under the present tariff. Chicory and succory roots 5 cents per pound, and when burnt or ground 6 cents, there being proposed an increase on each of 1 cent. Substitutes for coffee 5 cents. All extracts or essences of coffee to remain at $1 per pound. On sugars, now paying 3, 3½, 4 and 5 cents, it is proposed to alter the rates to 2¾, 3¼, 4⅓ and 5⅓ cents per pound. Sugar candy, confectionary and molasses to continue as at present. On tank bottoms, syrup of sugar, cane juice, melado, concentrated melado or concentrated molasses, 2¾ instead of 2½ cents per pound. Pimento is reduced to 10 cents, and ground pimento to 12 cents. Ginger root and ground ginger are increased to 10 and 15 cents a pound. Ground cocoa or prepared cocoa and chocolate reduced from 7 to 6 cents a pound. Brandy continued as now at $3 a gallon, but a reduction of 50 cents is proposed on other spirits, and on cordials, liquors, &c. On coloring for brandy an increase of 10 cents a gallon, and on wines of all kinds an increase from 25 to 50 cents a gallon. The additional duty on bottled brandy, wines and other spirituous liquors to be 3 instead of 2 cents each. On all spirituous liquors not otherwise provided for $2 dollars a gallon instead of 100 per cent. Ale, porter and beer in bottles to remain at 35 and 20 cents a gallon. Mineral or medicinal water 75 cents a dozen bottles or jugs, containing more than one pint and not over one quart, instead of 3 cents and 25 per cent as now. Cotton, raw and unmanufactured, the duty to continue 3 cents a pound. On class one of manufactured cotton a reduction is proposed to 4 and 4½ per square yard and 10 per centum. Class No. 2—5 and 5½ per square yard, with an addition of 15 per cent. per square yard. Class No. 3 is increased to 7 and 7½ per square yard, with the addition of 20 per cent as now. Class No. 4—6 cents per square yard, with 20 per cent. additional, and on other qualities 30, 33 1-3 and 35 per cent., instead of present rates. Class No. 5—Spool thread of cotton, 200 yards or less, 10 cents a dozen, with 30 per cent.; each additional 100 yards 5 cents a dozen and 30 per cent. Cotton yarns, 20 cents a pound and 30 per cent.; 40 cents a pound and 30 per cent., according to quality. Cotton thread, 20 cents a pound, with 30 per cent.; 30 cents a pound with 30 per cent. On all cotton hosiery, 10 cents a pound with 40 per cent. Cotton webbing, tapes, &c., 50 per cent. Cotton edgings, insertings and embroideries, &c., 40 per cent. On all manufactures of cotton, not otherwise provided for, 40 per cent. Wools are divided into three classes. First, clothing wools, 6 cents per pound, 10 cents per pound, with 10 per cent. and 12 cents per pound, with 10 per cent., according to value; second, combing wools, 6 cents per pound; third, carpet wools and other similar wools, 3 and 6 cents per pound, according to value. On sheepskins and Angora goatskins, raw or unmanufactured, imported with the wool on, washed or unwashed, the duty shall be 20 per cent.; on woolen rags, shoddy, mungo and waste, the duty shall be 6 cents per pound; on woolen flocks, 3 cents per pound; woolen cloths, comprising broadcloths, &c., wholly or in part of wool, 25 cents per pound and 40 per cent.; blankets and woolen and worsted yarns, from 10 cents per pound, with 40 per cent., to 30 cents per pound, with 50 per cent., according to value; bunting, 15 cents per square yard, and 40 per cent. *ad valorem*. Women's and children's dress goods, from 4 to 6 cents per square yard, and 40 per cent. Hosiery, 20 cents per pound, and 40 per cent. Hats and caps of wool, 25 cents per pound and 40 per cent. Webbing, belting cords, &c., 40 cents per pound, and 40 per cent. Fringes, gimps, tassels, buttons, &c., 60 per cent. *ad valorem*. On Aubusson and Axminster carpets, and carpets woven whole for rooms, 50 per cent.; Balovene, Saxony, Wilton and Tournay velvet carpets, wrought by the Jacquard machine, 80 cents per square yard; patent velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, printed on the warp or otherwise, 50 cents per square yard; tapestry Brussels carpets, printed on the warp or otherwise, 50 cents per square yard; treble ingrain, three-ply and worsted chain Venetian carpets 40 cents per square yard. Yarn, Venetian and two-ply ingrain carpets, 35 cents per square yard. Druggets and bockings, 25 cents per square yard, with 30 per cent. Carpets and carpetings of wool, flax or cotton, or parts of either, or other material not otherwise herein specified, with 40 per cent. Oil-cloths for floors, valued at 60 cents or less per square yard, with 30 per cent. Water-proof cloth, not otherwise provided for, 40 per cent. Oil-silk cloth, 60 per cent. *valorem*. All manufactures of cloth woven, made or cut in patterns of such size, shape and form as to be fit for use in the manufacture of buttons, shoes, boots, bootees and slippers exclusively, not combined with India rubber, 10 per cent. Roofing felting, 20 per cent. Spun silk for filling, in skeins or caps, 25 per cent. Silk in the gum and floss silks, 35 per cent. Sewing-silk in the gum or purified, 50 per cent. All ribbon-beltings, hat-bands, &c., 60 per cent. Each and every description of manufactures of silk, whether produced by the loom or frame, or any other way, or further advanced by the needle, whether by hand or machinery, 60 per cent. Flax manufactured, $10 per ton. Flax hackled, known as dressed line, $20 per ton; Russia, Manila, Italian, and all other hemps, unmanufactured, $20 per ton; flax straw, $1 per ton; tow of flax or hemp, $5 per ton; jute, unmanufactured, and Sisal grass, and other vegetable fibres, not otherwise provided for, $5 per ton; all manufactures of Sisal grass, 30 per cent. All brown or bleached linens, ducks, canvas, paddings, &c., of which flax, hemp or jute is the component material of chief value, 35 per cent. Cordage and rope, of whatever vegetable material, 3 cents per pound. Gunny cloth, gunny bags and cotton bagging to remain as now—3 or 4 cents per pound, according to value. Jute, hemp, or cocoanut matting and carpeting, 3 cents per square yard, with 3 per cent. Mats and matting, not otherwise provided for, to remain as now—namely, 30 per cent. Matting made of bass or linden wool, 15 per cent. Patent threads, saddlers' thread, shoethread, net threads, made of flax, hemp or jute, from 5 to 15 cents per pound, with 30 per cent. Webbing, tapes, galloons, bindings of similar material, 50 per cent. All other manufactures of these materials, not otherwise provided for, 40 per cent. Iron, in pigs, to remain as now, $8 per ton. Old iron, cast or wrought, to be reduced from $8 to $3 per ton. The slabs, blooms, loops or other forms less finished than bars and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, 1¼ cents per pound. Iron bars for railroads or inclined planes, ready to lay down, 70 cents per 100 pounds. Bars rolled or hammered, 1¼ cents per pound. Iron bars rolled or hammered, 1¾ cents per pound. On other descriptions of bars or rods, according to diameter, from 1¼ to 2¾ cents per pound On hoop, band, locomotive tyre or bars, rolled, railroad splice-bars or chains and many other kinds of iron and steel manufactures there is a general increase and but few reductions.

Wood screws 7 and 10, instead of 8 and 11 cents per pound, as now. Metal, by the Bessemer or pneumatic process, 3 cents per pound. Table cutlery, 40 per cent. Planters' or other hoes, $1 50 per dozen. Locks 45 per cent. Hardware, tools, implements, vices, braces, bits, house-building hardware, &c., composed in part or wholly of iron, brass, copper or other metal, 45 per cent. Muskets, rifles, pistols and other firearms, 45 per cent. All machinery, composed in part of iron or steel, for manufacture of flax or hemp, and for manufacture of combing wools or worsted, silk, silk and worsted, 20 per cent., instead of being free.

All machinery for other purposes to remain as now namely, 35 per cent. Steel in any form, and manufactures of steel of every description not otherwise provided for, 45 per cent., as now.

Trays and waiters and all other articles of Japanned, gilt or plated ware, not otherwise provided for, 45 per cent. Machine cards, or card clothing, for use in covering carding, engines, &c., 40 per cent.

On metals other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, there is a general increase of duties; but on manufactures of wares of gold or silver, or of which either shall be the component material of chief value, the duty continues at 40 per cent.

Manufactures of platinum are reduced from forty to twenty per cent. Brass in pigs or bars is increased from fifteen to twenty-five per cent; and lead in pigs from two to two and a half cents per pound. Types and type metal, increased from twenty-five to thirty per cent. Old type, fit only to be manufactured, instead of being free, as now, to pay two cents per pound.

On drugs, dyes, chemicals, paints, oils, chemical and medicinal preparations, there are in some cases large reductions from the present duties, and in others are increased. On medicinal extracts the duties are altered from *ad valorem* to specific. Essences not properly designated, as essential oils and cosmetics, Hair-oils, pomades, hair-dressing and hair-dyes, dentifrices, tooth-washes and tooth-pastes, aromatic cachons or other perfumes and cosmetics, remain as now, fifty per cent.; and all essences or compounds, distilled or expressed, and on all compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits is a component of chief value, $3 per gallon, with fifty per cent., as at present.

Pills, powders, tinctures, troches or lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, salves, &c., 50 per cent., as now, while on all articles and preparations of drugs, dyes, chemicals, dietetics and aliments known or claimed as patent, there is a change from 20 to 50 per cent.

The duties on a large number of miscellaneous manufactures are changed, including embroideries or embroidered articles not otherwise provided for, from 35 to 50 per cent.

Raw bullion, camatile or metal thread is reduced from 35 to 20 per cent.

Palmleaf fans reduced from 1 cent to ½ a cent.

Feathers and downs of all descriptions for beds and bedding from 30 to 10 per cent.

Laces of every description composed of cotton and flax not made up by the needle, are increased from 30 to 40 per cent.

Lace shawls and scarfs, and all lace articles of the same material where lace is of chief value, prepared by the needle, either by machine or by hand, are increased to 45 per cent.

Fur hats, hat bodies, caps, robes, muffs, and all like manufactures of fur, for personal use, are increased from 35 to 40 per cent.

Gloves and human hair remain as now—50 per cent. and 20 per cent.

Hoop skirts are increased from 35 to 40 per cent.

India-rubber shoes and boots from 35 to 40 per cent. Umbrellas and parasols increased from 35 to 50 per cent. Silk parasols, umbrellas and sun-shades, 60 per cent. If covered with cotton or any other material than silk, 50 per cent. The duty on both is now 35 per cent.

Watches and parts of watches, and on which are cases of gold, silver or other metal, 30 per cent., instead of 25 and 20, as now.

All brown earthenware and common stoneware and gas retorts 30 instead of 25 per cent.

On blacking in jars or bottles, not glass, 25 instead of 40 per cent.

China and porcelain ware remains the same, 50 per cent.; plain and not decorated, 45 per cent. All plain mould and pressed glass, not cut, engraved or painted, 40 instead of 35 per cent.

All unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass, not exceeding 10 by 15 inches, 2¼ cents per pound; above that and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 2¾ cents per pound; above that and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 4 cents per pound; above that 4½ cents per pound. The duties on other kinds of glass are increased.

Raw and cured hides, 10 per cent., as now. Raw goatskins in the hair, and deerskins and calfskins, 5 instead of 10 per cent. Raw sheepskins, 15 instead of 10 per cent. Band or belting leather, and Spanish or other sole leather, 35 per cent., as now. Morocco, enameled, glazed, japanned, varnished and patent leather, 40 instead of 35 per cent. Mats of sheepskins, not colored, 40 per cent., instead of 45. Mats of sheepskins, fancy or colored, 60 instead of 45 per cent. The duties on other kinds of hides are changed.

Among the changes in coal, marble, building stones, ores and earths, are the following: Bricks for building or roofing, and tiles of every description other than marble and fire-bricks and bath-bricks, or Bristol bricks, there is a reduction from 35 to 25 per cent., and an increase on all cements from 20 to 30 per cent.

Candle or cannel coal, and all bituminous coal mined and imported from any port or place 30 degrees of longitude east of Washington, $1 50 instead of $1 25 a ton. All bituminous coal mined and imported from any place not more than 30 degrees of longitude east of Washington, 50 cents per ton of 28 bushels, 80 pounds to the bushel, instead of $1 25, as now. Anthracite and all other coals not herein provided for, $1 50 per ton, instead of 40 cents a ton. Coke and calm of coal, 25 per cent., as now.

Chasspote or ashphaltum, bitumen or mineral, pitch, alberitie and bituminous slates of every description, 50, instead of 20 cents a ton.

On all marble in slab or block 50 cents per cubic foot with 25 per cent.

Building, paving or monumental stones of every description, cut or dressed, 25 instead of 20 per cent.

On all books, reprinted from books first printed in the United States, 40 cents per volume instead of 25 per cent. Magazines, periodicals, illustrated newspapers and newspapers, except as lawfully transmitted by mail, 10 instead of 25 cents a pound. On book and printing paper, sized or unsized, and for books and newspapers exclusively, 20 per cent., instead of 20 per cent. with 35 per cent. addition. Writing paper, and all other paper not otherwise herein specified, of every description, remains at 35 per cent. Blank books, envelopes, card-board, bristol and paste-board, enameled paper of every description, and paper for labels, colored, marbled or gilt, 45 instead of 35 per cent.

Living animals, horses, colts, asses and mules, $10 per head; neat cattle, $5; sheep, goats, calves and swine, 50 cents per head. On all kinds not otherwise provided for, 10 per cent.

Flour and meal middlings, and mill feed of wheat, rye or oats, 10 per cent.

Fruits preserved in spirits or brandy, $2 per gallon. Fruits preserved in sugar or molasses, and on all other sweetmeats, 35 per cent.

Smoked salmon and halibut, $1 per hundred lbs.; smoked herring, 50 cents per hundred lbs.; pickled salmon, white fish and trout, $2 per bbl.; pickled mackerel, shad and halibut, $1 per bbl. All pickled fish not otherwise provided for, $1 per hundred lbs.

Beef not cured and all beef dried, 1 cent per pound. Beef cured in barrels, $2 per barrel of 200 pounds. Pork in any form not cured, 1 cent per pound. Pork in barrels $3 per barrel. Dressed poultry 1 cent per pound. All other meats not cured 1 cent per pound. All prepared or canned meats and sausages 35 per cent.

Malt, 30 per cent. Oil-cake, 20 per cent., provided no drawback shall be allowed on oil-cake manufactured of imported linseed, when exported to foreign countries.

Potatoes, 10 cents per bushel.

Tallow, lard and marrow, 1 cent per pound.

Vegetables, dried, dessicated or canned, 35 per cent.

The duties on garden seeds, tamarinds and other products are unchanged.

Timber, not otherwise provided for, squared or sided, 1 cent per cubic foot; sawed boards, plank deals, and other lumber of spruce, hemlock, white-wood and basswood, $1 per 1,000 feet, board measure; all other varieties of sawed lumber, $2 per 1,000 feet; provided that when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided, there shall be levied and paid for each side so planed or finished, $1 per 1,000 feet; and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, $2 per 1,000 feet; and if planed on two sides, and tongued and grooved, $2 50 per 1,000 feet. House or cabinet furniture, in pieces, or rough and not finished, 30 per cent. Cabinet and house furniture, finished, 45 per cent.

Casks and barrels, empty, sugar-box shooks and packing-boxes of wood, not otherwise provided for, 30 per cent.

On all manufactures of wood, not otherwise herein provided for, 35 per cent.

Under the head of miscellaneous are tallow candles, 2½ cents per pound. Candles and tapers of wax, spermaceti or parafine, wholly or in part, 8 cents per pound. Candles of other mixed materials and of stearine, 5 cents per pound.

Carriages, wagons and vehicles of every description, 35 per cent, provided that vehicles in actual and necessary use, as the property of emigrants crossing the frontier from the British North American Provinces, shall be admitted free of duty.

Cider 20 per cent. Clocks and parts of clocks, 40 per cent.

Ploughs, harrows, wheel-barrows and all agricultural implements not otherwise herein provided for, 40 per cent.

On all raw or unmanufactured articles not enumerated or provided for in this act, 20 per cent.

The following is the free list included in Mr. WELLS' bill: Ambergris, annato in rolls, annato seed, articles imported for the use of the United States, provided that the price paid to the importer does not include the duty; articles the growth, product or manufacture of the United States when returned in the same condition as exported, provided that proof of identity be made under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and such merchandise be admitted to entry if of such character as was, at the time of original exportation, charged with Internal Revenue as duties, unless payment of such internal tax be made, or sufficient proof shall be made that such internal tax was not refunded at the time of exportation.

Bamboos, barks, Peruvian, Lima, Calisaya and all Cinchona barks; beeswax, crude or unbleached; bells, old and old bell metal; berries and nuts used in dying or composing dyes, not otherwise herein provided for, but no such article shall be classed as such that has undergone any manufacture. Bismuth, bleaching powders or chloride of lime; bolting cloths; bones, crude, not manufactured; burr stone in block, rough, or not manufactured, and not bound up into mill-stones; Brazil wood, Braziletto and all other dye-woods in sticks; bullion, gold and silver; cabinets of either coins, medals or gems, especially imported as objects of taste and not for sale; calamus, dragon's blood, catechu or cutch; catgut and whip gut, cinnabar, native ore of mercury, coal stores of American vessels, cadmium, castor or castorium, coins, gold, silver or copper; collections of antiquities, especially imported as articles of taste, and not for sale; copper, when imported for the United States Mint; cochineal, coral, unmanufactured corn, Indian or maize, cornmeal, corkwood unmanufactured, cornelian dittoo, cudbear, cryolite, diamond dust of boot divi divi eggs, essarte or Spanish grass, felt, patent adhesive, for ships' bottoms, firewood, fish, fresh, for immediate consumption; fish for bait, foldigitalis glass, when old and not in pieces which can be cut for use, and fit only to be remanufactured; gold, silver and platinum, gambier, guano, gypsum, earthy gypsum, all crude gutta percha; crude hair, horse and cow, not cleaned or dressed, hair; hog, not cleaned or dressed; hemlock bark and extract of hemlock bark, hoofs, horns and horn tips, ice, iridium, india rubber crude, india rubber milk of, indigo, ivory unmanufactured, ivory vegetable unmanufactured, jet manufactured; junk, old; kelp and barrilla, lac crude, lac stick, lava unmanufactured, leeches, lithographic stones, not engravers'; leaves for dyeing, logs and unmanufactured timber, lithmus and all lichens not prepared; machinery, steam, for agricultural purposes; madder root of all kinds, ground and un ground, munjeet or Indian madder, manure, masts and spars undressed.

Medals, when imported as objects of taste and not for sale. Models of inventions and other improvements in the arts. Provided, that no article or articles shall be deemed a model or improvement which can be fitted for use

Nitrate of soda, nutgalls, nux vomica, oak bark, oakum, and old junk, oats, spermaciti, whale and other fish oils of American fisheries, and all other articles the product of such fisheries, oil cocoanut, orchil, or orchil in the weed or liquid, oysters, palm leaf, and palmetto leaf unmanufactured, palm oil, paper waste, or waste material of any kind fit only for the manufacture of paper; pearl, mother of, Persian berries, or yellow berries for dyeing, personal or household effects, not merchandise, if accompanied by the owner; or if an American citizen dying abroad, with a certified list or invoice from a Consular or commercial agent of the United States; wearing apparel in use, professional books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment of immigrants. *Provided*, That this exemption shall not include machinery or tools for use in manufacturing establishments. Paintings and statuary, the production of American artists residing abroad, provided the same be imported in good faith as objects of taste and not of merchandise; paintings and statuary imported expressly for presentation to national, State or municipal institutions; phosphates for fertilizing purposes; plants, seeds, shrubs and trees imported by the Department of Agriculture for distribution; plants trees, shrubs and seeds imported especially for cultivation, and not for sale or as merchandise; plaster of paris or sulphate of lime, unground; platina, unmanufactured; platinum retorts or vases for chemical uses; potash, crude pearlash, crude pumice stone, rags, cotton, linen and hemp, railroad ties of wood, rattans unmanufactured, reeds unmanufactured, rotton stone, roncow, saffron, safflower, seaweeds not otherwise specially provided for; shrimps, sandalwood, shells of every description not manufactured; shingle bolts, silk, raw or as reeled from the cocoon in the country of origin, and not doubled, twisted, or advanced in manufacture any way, and silk cocoons and silk waste; spars, sea masts and spars; specimens of natural history, botany and mineralogy, when imported as objects of taste and not for sale, sponges, sulphur, crude sumac, teazles, timber round and not advanced by manufacturing, timber for ships, tin in pigs, bars or blocks, tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured tumeric, terra japonico, turtles and other shell fish, wild wood or pastel wood, ashes, lye of woods namely, cedar, lignum vitæ, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood in the log or stick, and all cabinet woods unmanufactured.

SEC. 19—Publications.—*And be it further enacted*, that from and after the passage of this act, the importation of the articles mentioned and embraced in this section shall be absolutely prohibited, and if imported or presented for entry in any Collection District of the United States, shall be declared forfeited and shall be forfeited and disposed of as the Secretary of the Treasury may decide. First—False or counterfeit money, or plates or dies for printing the same. Second, indecent or obscene books, prints, paintings, photographs, cards, lithographs, engravings or any other indecent or obscene articles. Third—Articles of foreign manufacture, or any package of such articles bearing any names, brands, marks or devices, being or purporting to be the names, brands, marks or devices of any manufacturer or producer residing in the United States.

DAMAGES TO IMPORTED MERCHANDISE.

SEC. 20. *Be it further enacted*, That in all cases of claims for return of duties on imports on account of damage occurring on the voyage of importation, when the damage so determined under existing laws shall exceed fifteen per centum of the value of the merchandise damaged, the same shall be sold at public auction by the Collector, under the same conditions as now regulate the sale of imported merchandise by the Collector of Customs, and the amount of damages awarded shall be determined by such sale; the sound value of the merchandise to be determined by the appraiser of damage.

Provided, That when in the judgment of the Collector the public interest require it, the said sale may be made by the importer, after due and sufficient notice, and in such case the report of said sale shall be made to the Collector, and shall be attested by the importer on oath as being *bona fide* to the highest bidder.

FORTRESS MONROE.

The Secret Mission from Annapolis.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan. 4.

The gunboat *Don*, from Annapolis, with Admiral PORTER and FREDERICK SEWARD on board, passed out to sea late yesterday evening in the midst of a heavy snow storm. Discharging the pilot, they headed in a southerly direction, on what is supposed to be a secret mission bound for the vicinity of the Island of St. Thomas.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan. 4.

The steamers *Dudley Buck* and *Ellen Story* sailed for Newbern, N. C., to-day.

Snow has fallen a foot deep for the first time in ten years.

Storm cleared off to-day.

A Wife Kicked to Death by Her Husband.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 4.

A man named McCORMICK was arrested to-day charged with having kicked his wife to death. He is held to await the result of the inquest.

New-Hampshire Politics.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, Jan. 4.

Gov. SMYTHE, the present incumbent, positively declines being considered a candidate for reelection.

Illness of Gov. Cross.

LANSING, Mich., Friday, Jan. 4.

Gov. CROSS is reported dangerously ill. His complaint is hemorrhage of the bladder.

LITERARY.

MISS EVANS' NEW NOVEL.

ST. ELMO. A Novel. By AUGUSTA J. EVANS, author of "Beulah," &c. New-York: CARLETON, 1867.

There is a certain degree of power exhibited in this volume, but it seems to us to be power misapplied. An American novelist might surely find a field for the exercise of the imagination apart from that which has been so long and so unprofitably occupied by the Corsair school of heroes. Is there nothing in the marvelous energy of our people to attract the attention of writers of fiction? Would it not be as easy to enlist our sympathies for the honest, sturdy lives led by the pioneers of civilization in the far West, as for the worn out type of *roués* which is the stock property of novelists of the present day? We regret that a lady of Miss EVANS' attainments should have found no better scope for the exercise of her talents than the attempt to imitate the most degraded school of modern novelists. COOPER struck out a path of his own. HAWTHORNE found in the stories of the early days of our country a treasure which his subtle and exquisite imagination moulded into an imperishable form. These and other examples which will readily occur to a lady so well-read as Miss EVANS, might have encouraged her to make an experiment in the same direction. Instead of that she has dragged out and refurbished the Lara of whom every one with a capacity above that of a sentimental school girl must be heartily weary. Once more we are bidden to listen to the story of the well-known gentleman who has exhausted every form of vice and excess, whose face is stamped with the lines of dissipation and care, who goes about the world breaking women's hearts, and who generally ends by putting a bullet through his own. The author of *Guy Livingstone* has given us many variations of this instructive theme, and we hope Miss EVANS will forgive us if we say that she has not succeeded in improving upon any of them. A woman usually fails when she tries to draw a picture of a very bad man, unless he happens to be a coward as well as a scoundrel. In that case the weakness of his nature places the artist and the subject upon level ground. Tito, in *Romola*, is a very bad man, but he is also a wretched poltroon, and it is in the delineation of this particular phase of his character that the English Miss EVANS is so successful. It is no discredit to a woman that she cannot perfectly imagine to herself the complex workings of an utterly abandoned man's mind. Women, no doubt, are more thoroughly at home when they deal with purity and truth. Those are the virtues, as we all know, which they are accustomed to practice daily, and it is therefore natural that they should understand them best. Unfortunately, their good men are always such dolts and idiots that we do not wonder they fall out of patience with them, and sometimes fly to the opposite extreme. Then we have that charlatan of literature who is the central figure in Miss EVANS' book—the gloomy being who lives in a mysterious chamber filled with Chaldee manuscripts, Turkish scimetars and Eastern relics. What charm there can be in such uncomfortable furniture we are unable to divine. One cannot sit down on a scimetar, or dine off a sapphire. If a man chooses to surround himself with the trumpery of the stage, what has he done to entitle himself to our reverence? There must be some hidden fascination in such a taste which, we presume, impresses the female mind. Miss EVANS ought to know her sex better than we. She never brings her hero forward without making him redolent of some secret perfume, or clothing him in a mystery which she supposes, in common with all novelists of the class, to be Eastern. Do these excellent ladies and gentlemen who write novels know what the East is really like? Have they the faintest idea of what they mean when they talk of Eastern glamour, sorcery, and fantastic absurdities of the kind? We are afraid we shall be obliged to prove to Miss EVANS that *her* ideas of the East are very ridiculous when brought to the test of fact. We wish we could hope that it would never be our duty to discharge the same task again, and that the Mephistophelean hero with his tinsel and frippery, his oaths and his cursing, his handsome nose and evil eye, could finally disappear from the pages of fiction.

We cannot recommend *St. Elmo* to any one who is looking for a cheerful book to read at this gay season. To be candid, the narrative is a little melancholy. The heroine, like Mr. Dick Swiveller, is left an orphan at an early age. We find her first a happy child, but that state of existence lasts less than a couple of pages. A duel is fought under her eyes—she sees a man shot, beholds the widow falls upon his bleeding breast, and finds that the murdered man has left "two sweet babes" behind. The babes wander away desultorily into space—the widow makes short work of her grief by dying the same night. This form of interest is well sustained as the story advances. In the second chapter Edna's protector, her grandfather, dies, and we are told that she holds one of his stiffened hands to her lips all night—likewise that she had the following exhilirating dreams: "In delirious visions she saw her grandfather now struggling in the grasp of Phlegyas, and now writhing in the fiery tomb of Uberti, with jets of flame leaping through his white hair." This short passage will give an indication of the style of the narrative. In the second chapter the heroine's grandmother dies, and the third finishes with a railway accident, in which nearly everybody dies, so that it is by the merest chance any one is left to carry on the story. It appears to be Miss EVANS' great aim to combine the mysterious with the sensational. There is not a person in the book who talks like a rational being. There is not one who performs a rational action. Some inoffensive creature is always being killed or dying of a broken heart. The hero swears like a ruffian, and the heroine is equally profane under the disguise of prayer. A story thus delightful is told in language which may be very beautiful when its merits are fully discovered, and when its meaning is ascertained. Here is a specimen:

> "According to the granitic and crystal oracles of geology, Rosaceæ flushed, rouged the wrinkled face of this sybilline earth before the advent of man, the garden-tender and keeper; and thus for untold and possibly unimagined centuries, fresh yearly rosebuds have opened each year at the magic breath of Spring, expanded into bloom and symmetry perfect as Sharon's proverb; and, while the dew still glistened and the perfume rose like incense, ere the noon of their brief reign, have blackened and crumbled as the worm gnawed its way, or have blanched and shivered and died in the fierce storms that swept over their blushing but stately heads and bowed them forever."

It takes one's breath away to read this wonderful passage. It is, we humbly confess, beyond our comprehension. It may be very beautiful, or only very obscure—at any rate it is too deep for us. We entreat Miss EVANS to publish a key to her volume. Let us know what the fine talk which people use in this book is all about. Everybody cannot be expected to converse in Chaldaic and Hebrew. Even the English has a wild and disordered aspect to our common eyes. Imagine, for instance, a young lady talking thus to the man who offers her marriage:

> "Farewell, dear friend. God grant that when next we see each other's faces they may be overshadowed by the shining white plumes of our angel wings. * * * Never again in this world! Ah, such words are dreary and funereal as the dull fall of clods on a coffin-lid; but so be it. Thank God! time brings us all to one inevitable tryst before the great, white throne."

The story goes on to say that the man thus addressed "groaned." And well he might! If groaning can ever be deemed an accomplished mode of expressing one's feelings, it is surely justifiable when a young woman tells her lover that he shall never see her again till he wears a big pair of wings with white plumes. The costume may be graceful and convenient; but it has the disadvantage of being inaccessible. Who on earth talks in these days like Miss EVANS' characters? As to *dressing* like them, it is happily out of the question. The outfit of a cherubim is light and airy, but it might be considered very inadequate in the present squeamish days, and would probably subject the wearer to the polite attentions of the police. Wings would unquestionably be a useful addition to the animal economy, but we never heard before of a young lady, of good moral principles, expressing a desire to see her lover clad after a fashion which is supposed to be much in vogue in celestial circles, but which is decidedly contrary to our inferior conceptions of propriety.

We have been much perplexed by another personage in this "strange story," who does duty as the hero and rejoices in the name of ST. ELMO. He is the owner of the mysterious chamber above referred to. He disappears for four years at a time, and comes back talking like a maniac. His horse is called *Tamerlane*. He has a dog named *Ali*. He talks to these animals in strange tongues, and drives the inmates of the house out of their wits with fear. His own account of himself, as given to the heroine when he wants her to return his affection, is enticing. "I drank," he says, "gambled, and my midnight carousals would sicken your soul were I to paint all their hideousness. Whenever a brilliant and beautiful woman crossed my path I attached myself to her train of admirers, until I made her acknowledge my power and give public and unmistakable manifestation of her preference for me; then I left her—a target for the laughter of her circle." He goes on to describe in detail how two or three of his victims were so obliging as to break their hearts for him. One fell dying on the steps of the church where he promised to marry her. He shoots a successful rival. We do not know what he leaves undone. Need we add that the heroine falls in love with him? But she was a young woman who was capable of talking in this lively strain: "The Moslem Jehennam is a palpable imitation of the Hebrew Gehenna. Beside, Sir, you know that Sabeanism reigned in Arabia just before the advent of MOHAMMED, and if you refuse to believe that the Star of Bethlehem is represented by this one shining here on the ram's horn," &c. We ask any respectable middle-aged gentleman what he would think of his daughter if she enlivened the family circle with discourse of this kind? Is there really anybody in Miss EVANS' sphere of acquaintance who makes life miserable by spouting this pretentious nonsense? Think what a pair St. Elmo and the heroine must have made! A lady asks him to take a ride with her, and he replies: "Not for all the kingdoms that Satan pointed out from the pinnacle of Mount Quarantina!" When he makes love to the interesting young female of Chaldaic lore he tells her that she is "the idol which he has set up in the lonely grey ruins of his heart." Did ever man out of a madhouse talk such trash to a woman? Then the lady speaks of a supposed rival, named Gertrude. He replies, "D—n Gertrude"—strong language for ordinary life perhaps, but these dreadfully wicked gentlemen, with black hair and ivory brows, must be allowed a certain latitude of expression. He describes a meeting with a woman he had once loved: "Face to face, at last, with my red-lipped Lamia. Oh! it was a scene that made jubilee down in Pandemonium. She pleaded for her child's happiness—ha! ha! ha!" A little blue or red fire would be a great addition to this speech. He tells the young lady of his choice, "You are mine, and all the legions in hell shall not part us."

Now what kind of people can it be which can read ravings like these without instinctive loathing? Does Miss EVANS, we ask her with profound humility, suppose that there is any human creature who habitually indulges in the bombast and rhodomontade which she puts into the mouth of her characters? Some little allowance must be made for romance, but in novels, as on the stage, we have a right to demand that a certain degree of resemblance to real life and the world shall be preserved. If there is none, we are bound to conclude that the author is not depicting human character, but only describing his own eccentric idiosyncracy. We put it to any reasonable person whether a man who garnished his conversation with ladies with oaths and mongrel scraps of foreign languages would not find himself outside the pale of society in a week? Miss EVANS is a lady of ability—we are rejoiced to admit it. Why does she write a style which would have driven the euphuists to despair? She cannot say plainly that a man looks serious—no, he has "a grave, *Egyptic* face." The simple question, did a certain young woman go to bed, becomes under Miss EVANS' skillful manipulation, "Did she follow his sage advice? Ask of the stars that watched her through the long Winter night, and the dappled dawn that saw her stooping wearily over her desk." A garden with a bit of grass in it is thus metamorphosed: "Flowery as Sicilian meads was the parsonage garden." Suppose Miss EVANS wishes to tell us the wind is blowing, this is how she sets to work: "As if evoked from his lonely storm-lashed lair, Varuna reared his head against the amber and shook his snowy foam locks on the evening wind, and reared; while dim, weird, vast and mystically blue as Egypt's Amon (*sic*,) the monstrous outline writhed in billowy folds along the entire horizon." This, we have been given to understand, is called word-painting. It is believed to be thought very pretty and affecting by young ladies. We do not begrudge them their enjoyment of it, but we sincerely wish they would take out a patent for it, and thus keep a precious balderdash for their own exclusive perusal.

We trust we shall obtain Miss EVANS' forgiveness if we venture to advise her to drop at once and forever the Eastern allusions by which her story is rendered more irksome than it need be. The romance of the East exists only in the imagination of the writers. But if we must have Satanic heroes forced into our drawing-rooms, and if they must all go to the East, by all means let them come back knowing what they are talking about. Miss EVANS in one place (page 26) speaks of the "Parsee devotees and the Gosains of India." We should like to know exactly what she supposes a Gosain of India to be. There is a family of that name which is famous for the assiduity with which it fattens on rice and ghee, but Miss EVANS cannot refer to that. Did she intend to pay a delicate compliment to the Fenians, and was it "gossoons" she meant to write? In another passage (page 78) she alludes to "that miracle of Saracenic architecture, the Taj Mahal at Agra." We beg permission to inform Miss EVANS that there is nothing Saracenic about the Taj, except what it may have been her good pleasure to invest it with. The designer is thought to have been an Italian, but what connection in the world does Miss EVANS find in the great Mogul empire and its rulers with the Saracens? Since we cannot let her use the Taj in this way, we present her, by way of compensation, with two other proper names for her next novel—the "Motee Musjid" and the "Secundra Bagh." We can assure her that both places are very curious, they are both at Agra, and she can see for herself that the words have a thoroughly Eastern look. In one chapter (p. 104) Miss EVANS appears to suppose that the Polynesian and Malayan Islands are close together. If that is her impression, we beg her to be undeceived. Malay is not particularly famous for its "spicy dells," and we doubt whether the "children of Thibet" trouble themselves much about the snowy range. If ladies, however, will take so wide a circle they must expect to trip in it somewhere.

We trust we have said nothing which can give displeasure to so accomplished an authoress as Miss EVANS proves herself to be, and we wish her more joy of her Satanic heroes and her very watery heroine than her readers can possibly derive from them. If Miss EVANS will present herself again in a dress becoming the nineteenth century, and using the language of the present period, we shall have unfeigned satisfaction in extending to her a warmer welcome than it is now our privilege to offer.

THE CLAIM AGENCY BUSINESS.

Further Developments Regarding the Loewenthal Frauds—Colonel Gibson Charged with Complicity by Loewenthal—Gen. Brice's "Thorough Investigation"—Full Particulars of Loewenthal's New-Orleans Transactions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Dec. 28, 1866.

In my letter of yesterday regarding the Loewenthal frauds and the connection of the Pay Department with them, or rather its careless manner of transacting business, I told but half of the story, all of which is founded on statements of facts sworn to before proper magistrates. It is my desire to publish nothing but matter of this description, and I have enough of it on hand and at my command to accomplish my object, which is merely to prove that I had good grounds for demanding of the Pay Department a thorough investigation of the case. The following extracts from affidavits made by Mr. P. B. BLOW, of this city, regarding the manner in which LOEWENTHAL transacted business in New-Orleans, embracing LOEWENTHAL's statements of the complicity of the Pay Department with him, are taken from the original documents, which were executed before SELIM MAGNER, a Notary Public, duly commissioned under the laws of the State of Louisiana in and for the Parish of New-Orleans. They are dated in September and October last, and would have resulted in the arrest of LOEWENTHAL, by order of Gen. SHERIDAN, if he had not succeeded in making his escape. At about the same time Gen. SHERIDAN telegraphed to Washington, and an order was issued prohibiting LOEWENTHAL from doing business in the Pay Department.

Before proceeding further in this case it is but simple justice to explain that I was aware of the import of all these affidavits, even before they were made, and I cannot be charged with malice in now bringing them to light, after having kept them back so long in hopes that the Pay Department would clear itself of the imputations contained in them.

BLOW swears that on the 24th day of September he was for six or more hours present in the office of GEO. BLAIR, No. 20 Natchez-street, New-Orleans, and that while there he personally saw LOEWENTHAL "write the names and forge the signs-manual or cross-marks of ten different men upon checks or drafts, issued or purporting to have been issued by certain Paymasters of the United States Army, upon the Assistant Treasurer at New-York." These checks or drafts he describes, giving their numbers, the names of the persons to whom they were payable, which had been forged upon their backs, the names of the Paymasters who drew them, and the amount of each. He also swears that the names of Irving W. Rose, (his assumed cognomen,) CHARLES TARRES, one of LOEWENTHAL's clerks, and THOMAS FLANAGAN, were signed as witnesses to the forged signs-manual or cross-marks in his presence. These checks, it must be understood, had been issued on forged claims obtained by means of the Lovejoy discharge certificates, and were *bona fide* drawn by the Paymasters, payable to the order of the soldiers. It was necessary to obtain a transfer of them in presence of witnesses before they would be paid by the Sub-Treasurer in New-York to any party except the soldiers themselves.

BLAIR further testifies that on the 27th of September, in the presence of himself and CHARLES TARRES, LOEWENTHAL voluntarily informed them that the checks or drafts above mentioned, and also "all the checks or drafts now in his hands, were by him caused to be issued on claim-papers fixed by his filing clerk in Washington on discharges sent by J. T. LOVEJOY from New-Orleans to him (LOEWENTHAL) in Washington in April last, without any other papers whatever." LOEWENTHAL then proceeded to state that some claim-agents in Washington had "got hold of the affair and made trouble," whereupon he "*went to Col. Gibson* (*Inspector of Pay Department*) *and other Paymasters*," *and told them* "*how the case stood.*" "*They agreed to pay the money on the papers filed, with the understanding that he* (*Loewenthal*) *should cause new applications to be made out.*"

The readers of the TIMES will recollect that in the first dispatch regarding this matter they were cautioned against believing this implication of the officers of the Pay Department in his frauds by LOEWENTHAL, because he was undoubtedly villain enough to do such a thing if he could thereby shield himself. Gen. BRICE, in making what he has been pleased to call a "*thorough* investigation" of this charge, admitted to me that he called on Col. GIBSON for a statement regarding it. Col. GIBSON is probably innocent; but, being the implicated party, his statements would very naturally suggest themselves to a thorough investigator as *ex parte*, to say the least. On his statements, however, Gen. BRICE placed implicit reliance; so much so that he proclaimed them to the world as the result of a thorough investigation.

The defence of Gen. BRICE and his Department, if I understand their position rightly, is that they issued genuine checks upon genuine certificates of discharge, and that when complaints were made an investigation showed that the discharges were genuine. Yet this superficial statement will in no wise relieve the Department of the charge of gross carelessness and involuntary complicity with LOEWENTHAL, in the face of the fact that the latter was allowed to carry on his villainy after the Department had received notice of the character of his operations, (*vide* the affidavits of BARNEY M. SMITH,) and that he succeeded so well as to be able to secure checks sufficient to require the [illegible] quite two hundred indorsements within one week, and covering between twenty and thirty thousand dollars. As the Department could not stop such transactions its investigations will not be credited with thoroughness.

Before the same notary, SELIM MAGNER, Mr. BLOW testifies on the 8th day of October last, that between the 20th and 28th days of September, he saw LOEWENTHAL and clerks in his employ and under his orders forge a large amount of names, cross-marks or signs-manual to papers for the collection of back pay and bounty. These papers were those with which LOEWENTHAL intended to replace the applications already filed in the Pay Department above referred to. BLOW assumed the name of Irving W. Rose, and acted as a clerk for LOEWENTHAL, perpetrating some of the forgeries himself, and signing that name quite frequently as a witness to forged documents. I know, from my own personal knowledge of the case, that in doing so BLOW merely executed the orders of Gen. SHERIDAN, or rather acted with his consent and advice. I saw BLOW at Gen. SHERIDAN's headquarters once or twice, and the General, knowing that I was already posted regarding the matter, referred to him as a sharp, active young man, who was doing a "praiseworthy job." CHARLES TARRES, M. MYERSON, GEORGE BLAIR and THOMAS FLANAGAN were also engaged under the direction of LOEWENTHAL in the forgeries. Altogether, during the week ending on the 28th of September, two hundred and sixty-four sets of papers were arranged. Most of these were regular and entire forgeries in the signatures of the applicants, and were witnessed as above-mentioned. In some of the cases LOEWENTHAL took it upon himself to swear the applicants for bounty, who happened to be present, after he had already perpetrated the forgeries of their names. He also swore witnesses of some of the claims who were not the men who had signed the papers as witnesses. He was not an officer authorized to administer oaths, and probably went through with the formula in these cases in order to impress the freedmen (for all of his cases were those of colored soldiers) with an idea of honesty and authority on his part. The names of principals in some of the cases were obtained from the receipts given by LOVEJOY for the discharges obtained by him while pretending to be a Government agent last April. In these cases new receipts were issued signed by GEO. BLAIR. HENRY C. DIBBLE, a Notary Public in New-Orleans, furnished the necessary stamps and official attestations by the wholesale. On one day he brought into the office about 500 already signed by him and attested in due form, which LOEWENTHAL proceeded to fill up, or caused to be filled up, so that when they were finished they appeared to have been executed before DIBBLE in person. The concluding paragraphs of BLOW's affidavit are as follows:

> "On the same day, Sept. 26, and at the same place, (office No. 20, Natchez-street, New-Orleans,) LOEWENTHAL, having discovered that he had made a mistake in the payment of some person, said to deponent and his clerks then in the office, 'gentlemen, we are all liable to ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary for forgery.'
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> On the 27th of September, deponent, at the request of LOEWENTHAL, wrote the name Irving W. Rose, upon at least twenty-five checks drawn upon the Assistant Treasurer, New-York, in favor of different parties, as a subscribing witness, upon which checks the names and marks of the payees were already written in LOEWENTHAL's hand-writing." E. P. B.

The Manner in Which It is Transacted—Immense Profits—Runners—Check-Books—Loewenthal's Business—The Sanitary Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Jan. 3, 1867.

JACOB LOEWENTHAL's frauds, the exposure of which has been ventilated in this correspondence, have very naturally given rise to some curiosity regarding the claim-agency business, in which he was engaged. Whether he is dead or not, it is unfortunate for him and his reputation that information regarding his business affairs has passed into my hands, and although I would rather use some other person as the subject of this letter, I am obliged to take up his record as the only reliable data at my command with which to gratify such curiosity.

Previous to the war, such an individual as a man who devoted his time exclusively to the prosecution of claims against the different Departments of the Government was unknown. Patent agents, and attorneys-at-law, who not only prosecuted claims in the Departments, but before the Court of Claims, were the nearest approach to them. As a natural result of the delay in settling demands against the Government, occasioned by the increase of red tape in the Departments, army officers, soldiers, sailors and civilians often found themselves obliged to wait here for days, weeks and months, before bringing business of that character to a final adjustment. The increased number of claims filed, each of which should have been taken up in its regular turn for settlement, was another occasion for delay. Army officers responsible to the Quartermaster's Department for clothing, and camp and garrison equippage, to the Ordnance Department for guns, ammunition and accoutrements, or to the Subsistence Department for subsistence stores, are obliged to procure from each of these a statement that their accounts are adjusted properly, and on this statement they procure a certificate of non-indebtedness, which they must have before finally receiving their pay from the Pay Department. Soldiers applying for back pay and bounty money are obliged to make out affidavits in certain prescribed forms, be properly identified, and proceed with their applications after a regularly prescribed manner. To obtain these certificates, make out all the necessary papers properly, and to watch them as they pass through the mill from one bureau to another, required not only time, but aptness in business matters, and a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the regulations and laws governing the Departments. High tariff at boarding-houses, added to these inconveniences and a natural desire to "get home," generally influenced claimants to put their business in the hands of agents. Thus it was that the business had its origin.

The first and most prominent feature of the claim agency business is the manner in which the agents procure cases. For a time they satisfied themselves with flaming advertisements proclaiming their willingness to discount claims, but the Government interferred with the discount business by orders prohibiting it or reducing the discounts to a small limit. Then the "runner" system was adopted, and it was carried on throughout the whole war and is practiced yet. Discharged soldiers, hotel and saloon keepers, gamblers, fast women, newspaper men, and, in fact, every class of people who were likely to come in contact with claimants, were hired by the agents. Sub-agencies were established all over the country, particularly at points where troops were congregated for muster-out or other purposes. Shrewd travelers were sent out, north and south, hunting up, urging, and, in some cases, manufacturing claims. For this labor, as appears from the business records of JACOB LOEWENTHAL & Co., the runners generally received two and a half or three per cent. on the value of the claims procured by them. The Government restricted the charges of the claim agents themselves to ten per cent. on their value; but like other such restrictions there was no way to enforce it. Honest claim agents—far and far between they were—are yet—would by this arrangement receive but about seven per cent. for their labor. Small as this sum apparently is they made immense amounts of money at the business, very often succeeding in getting hold of the claims of an entire regiment by paying a bonus to some of its officers. A single firm would have hundreds of thousands of dollars pending in the different Departments at one time. Young men who ventured their all in furnishing an office and paying for a sign and a little printing, in 1863, found business pouring in on them, and during the period when the armies were disbanded, were astonished at realizing thousands of dollars where they only expected hundreds. No one, without having first obtained an insight into the magnitude of departmental business, can appreciate the colossal importance of the claim business. It should be remembered that the accounts of all our million of soldiers are each kept separately, and as distinctly from each other as tailor's bills. Of these it is safe to say one-fourth have been settled by claim agents. When it is known that several prominent firms in this business even now, when there is a daily decrease of cases, employ from fifteen to thirty clerks constantly in preparing claims for presentation, besides keeping up the runner system, it will be seen that the opportunities for money-making have been very great, and are still used with Venango County success.

It will be remembered that the War Department, to prevent bounty-jumping at the time when the immense bounties were paid to recruits in New-York and other cities, ordered that the money thus received should be taken away from the soldiers, and drafts or "check-books" given to them instead. When the regiments arrived here *en route* for the front, or detachments of recruits, who had enlisted for the large bounties, the claim agents succeeded in making with the Pay Department certain arrangements by which the restrictions of this order were evaded in a manner resulting greatly to their pecuniary advantage. Under this agreement, which I believe LOEWENTHAL had the honor of originating, they discounted the "check-books," charging exorbitant rates, sometimes more than twenty per cent., and after a time the Pay Department cashed them at their face value. With the assistance of active runners, including the efforts of fast women, LOEWENTHAL, particularly, reaped a bountiful harvest. It appears in affidavits in a suit which occurred between him and a former partner about this time, that on one day he cashed check-books whose face value amounted to $60,000. That he was able to do this, when at the commencement of his business the joint stock of the firm amounted to only $5,000 or $6,000, proves conclusively that his ventures had been exceedingly profitable. In the same affidavits it also appears that on several different days during this check-book rush, LOEWENTHAL told some of his clerks he had cleared from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars. According to the affidavit of his former partner, during the two and a half month of the check-book dealings, LOEWENTHAL cheated him in his bookkeeping out of the sum of $23,178 94 of the profits arising from the business, besides honestly accounting for a large sum. One of his clerks swears that during the two and a half months mentioned the actual amount made by the firm "must have been at least fifty or seventy-five thousand dollars." The same affidavits furnish a statement that the sidewalk in front of LOEWENTHAL's office was thronged continually during business hours with soldiers, each striving to get ahead of the other, and reach the counter of the accommodating broker before his fellow-soldiers. This rush continued with more or less activity for nearly three months; but often it subsided on account of the lack of recruits. Capital enough had been accrued to warrant an enlargement of his business, and then it was that LOEWENTAAL extended his ramifications to Norfolk, Memphis, City Point, New-Orleans, and other points, and commenced his stupendous forgeries.

To succeed in business when opposed to such unprincipled men as LOEWENTHAL, it was necessary to use equally disreputable tactics. He was the head and front of all the villainy originated in the claim business, but had hundreds of puerile imitators, some of whom are yet at work.

Encouraged, or rather unpunished, by the Departments for his rascality, he succeeded in amassing a large fortune, (which has not been found since his supposed death, by the way,) and his example was followed by others. The respectable firms who yet remain in the business should not be made to suffer on account of the disreputable practices of LOEWENTHAL, and it is undoubtedly a great misfortune to them that his course has caused many people to consider claim agent and swindler synonymous terms. When they are honestly conducted, like any other branch of collecting business, claim agencies are, of course, respectable; but so many people have been bitten by them that one naturally shrugs his shoulders even at the sign over the door, as he would at a skinflint, curbstone broker.

Since the close of the war the Sanitary Commission has kept up a partial organization for the purpose of settling soldiers accounts *free gratis*, and from the books of the main office here I learn that over a thousand claims have been settled by its agents each month during the past year, amounting to more than $10,000,000, since it first commenced the business, at a cost of $221,028. The whole number of claims in their hands, including those pending and already settled, will probably number a hundred thousand. The charges of regular claim agents for prosecuting these claims would have amounted to more than a million of dollars, having as profit, provided their expenses were no greater than those of the Sanitary Commission, the sum of about $750,000. The Commission have been very economical in some particulars, but not as much so as private parties would have been. For instance, it has kept for use at its central office in this City a fine dwelling house at a cost of $1,500 per year, and still retains it.

E. P. B.

The Acquisition of Lower California—Letter from Chief-Justice Chase.

The San Francisco *Alta*, in discussing the commercial importance of the acquisition of Lower California to the United States, by purchase or honorable treaty, publishes a correspondence between E. F. BEALE, Esq., of that city, and Hon. S. P. CHASE, in 1863. The former, having spoken of the value to our country of the peninsula, "which abounds in good harbors on both the Gulf coast and the Pacific, and is filled with mineral wealth of every description," suggests that possession of it might easily be obtained "by a purchase from the Government party lately expelled from the City of Mexico by the French." Mr. CHASE's reply is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 5, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 6th of August has just reached me. I appreciate, as you do, the importance of the acquisition you suggest. I fear that the Juarez Government is now too entirely broken to warrant negotiations with it, but I will confer with the President and Secretary of State on the subject.

What a pity it is that we neglected our opportunities when the States of Central America were so ready to unite their fortunes with those of the American Union! What a pity it is, also, that when Gen. SCOTT took Mexico he did not remain there and establish a protectorate! The timid counsels of the Whig leaders and the fears of the slaveholding oligarchy suppressed a policy which would have prevented all our present troubles, so far as French domination in Mexico is concerned. Yours, very truly,

(Signed,) S. P. CHASE.

E. F. BEALE, Esq.

The Recent Mail Robberies in Vermont.

The Burlington *Times* of Friday states that the two mail robberies which had occurred in that vicinity within a few days, had reasonably excited the public. It says:

> "It was evident that they were the work of operators resident near the scene of the robbery. Essex Junction has heretofore been the *point d'appui*, but the robbery of the through New-York bag for Malone in this city, clearly points out that the robbers have their base adjacent to our railroad depots. It seems that Tuesday's New-York mail for Malone was discovered yesterday under the platform of the south storehouse of JED. P. CLARK & Co., on Central Wharf, completely ripped, and contained nothing but a few newspapers. Evidently the bag came on the New-York mail train Wednesday, which arrives here at 5 P. M., and was abstracted in Burlington after that hour. The officers have been investigating all day, and all their efforts point to the operations of 'old heads.' There is evidently a gang of scoundrels at work about us, as this is the fourth mail robbery that has occurred in six weeks. The Government will, of course, take speedy means to ferret out the matter."

Death of an Editor.

Mr. EDWARD BURNSIDE, editor of the Delaware County (Wis.) *Union*, died at Manchester, in that State, on Tuesday, Dec. 25. He was born in Maryland, Otsego County, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1828. Some years of his life were spent in California, and while there he assisted in editing several papers. He edited the Marengo *Journal* for several years. Since March, 1864, he has edited the Delaware County *Union*, which he founded and conducted successfully from the commencement.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Order of Superintendent Kennedy in Relation to the Enforcement of the Law—The Provisions of the Act to Go into Full Force on Saturday, Jan. 12.

Now that the Excise Law has been declared Constitutional by the Court of Appeals, Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY will issue the following order to-day, for the information and guidance of the Police Captains in the Metropolitan District. It will be seen that the liquor-dealers have ample time to prepare for the new order of affairs:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1867.

To the Captains of Police:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 483.—The Court of Appeals, on the several cases brought before it involving the Constitutionality of the Act of April 14, 1866, being chapter 578 of the Laws of 1866, and commonly known as the Excise Law, has decided that the law in all its parts is Constitutional.

In making this decision the Court of Appeals has not hesitated to say:

> "If there be no constitutional objection, the rule fully obtains here, 'that the will of the Legislature is the supreme law of the land, and demands perfect obedience.' Men are not to violate legislative enactments and expect from Courts immunity and protection instead of punishment. Judicial interposition to vacate or nullify legislative action (unless an infringement of some rule of the Constitution or an invasion of private rights plainly expressed therein and intended to be inviolable) would be 'to set the judicial power above the Legislature, which would be subversive of all government.' It is the exercise of a judicial function of the most delicate nature to declare an act of the Legislature void, and it is not to be expected that Courts will assume it unless the case be plainly and clearly in derogation of constitutional limitations; nor is it to be expected that they will be zealous or astute to find grounds to thwart or defeat the legislative will, or to resort to subtle or strained constructions to bring a statute into conflict with the organic law. But it is to be expected that they will presume in favor of the constitutionality of a statute, giving a liberal construction to uphold it, and refrain from declaring legislative action void, unless such a conclusion cannot be avoided."

Under this decision, it becomes the duty of every member of the Metropolitan Police force "to compel the observance, and to prevent the violation" of the provisions of this law, which declares violations thereof to be misdemeanors, and thereby authorizes every officer and member of the Police to arrest for such violations without warrant. This duty is expected to be performed with vigor.

General order No. 462 is hereby revoked: and general order No. 454, the operation of which was suspended, is revived, and will be in full force on and after Saturday, the 12th day of January, instant.

In enforcing this law, you will be careful not only to prevent all persons within the Excise district from disposing of any "strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer," in quantities less than five gallons at a time, without license, but will also keep a close watch on those that are licensed, and arrest and hold all such as may not keep the place in which they are licensed to sell, &c., completely and effectually closed "between the hours of 12 o'clock at night and sunrise, and on Sundays" the entire day, as provided by section 14. You will also see that they do not dispose of any of the licensed liquors to children, or to any other of the classes of persons inhibited by sections 11, 12 and 13.

Section 16 makes it a misdemeanor for any persons except those licensed, and those permitted to sell in quantities of more than five gallons at a time, to have any "sign, notice or token" about their premises that such liquors, wines, ale or beer, are kept for sale.

You will forthwith notify all unlicensed persons within your precinct, who have such signs or tokens on their premises, to remove them without delay; and if such notice is not complied with in three days, you will arrest the delinquents for the misdemeanor, and have them disposed of as required by the last clause of section 20.

You will make separate and special reports of all violations of this law by any person holding an excise license, and of any person in the employ of such person, in order that it may be laid before the Board of Excise, with the view of revoking the license held.

It is to be hoped that every member of the force will so faithfully and efficiently perform his duty in the premises as to render it unnecessary to reiterate any of the instructions herein delivered.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

GEO. W. DILKS, Inspector.

THE CROTON DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of the Commissioners for 1866.

From the annual report of the Croton Aqueduct Department, now in course of preparation, it appears that during the year the receipts of the Department were $1,113,203 04. This sum included $1,035,558 66 for water rents. The remainder of the total is made up of penalties, ($10,000) permits for connections with the water-pipes, (nearly $7,000,) sewer connections, ($29,000,) and other smaller items.

The amount of salaries paid was $92,183 89.

About twenty thousand feet of water-main, comprising 20-inch, 12-inch and 6-inch pipe, have been laid.

For stone block or "Belgian" pavement, contracts have been made for laying 294,670 square yards. More than 200,000 yards have been completed.

One block of Nicholson pavement in Nassau-street, between Wall and Pine streets, was laid by order of the Common Council. There were four hundred and ninety square yards, and the expense of it was $4 per yard. The cost of the work has been assessed on the property adjoining.

The average cost of the stone block pavement has been about $2 60 or $2 70 a yard; the highest contract rate being nearly $3.

Nearly nine miles of sewers have been constructed—about one mile and a half of brick, and seven miles and a quarter of stoneware pipe.

A change in the aqueduct at Ninetieth-street and Ninth and Tenth avenues is being made. The old mains from that point to Eighty-fifth-street will be abandoned, and two new mains, six feet in diameter, constructed along Ninetieth-street, and into the old reservoir in Central Park. This work will be finished next Spring, and the cost is to be $130,000.

The great dam for the impounding reservoir in the Croton Valley, Putnam County, N. Y., a full account of which has already appeared in the TIMES, intended to secure a greater supply of water for the Croton works, is in progress. The dam is to be 75 feet high from the foundation. The contract for 50 feet of it was awarded in August to ROACH & JENKINS for $210,000. The whole work is expected to be done in 1868. The capacity of this reservoir is to be 431,270,000 cubic feet, or 3,233,000,000 United States gallons.

The reservoir and tower at Manhattanville, for furnishing water at elevated points on this island, will be finished, probably, next year.

Over 55 000 buildings are now supplied with Croton Water, about 1,500 having been added during the past year.

Several of the great hotels of this City pay for an average of from thirty thousand to forty thousand gallons a day. One of them had over twelve million gallons, according to the record of the metre, during the year. One gas company uses twenty million gallons, one distillery twenty-four millions, and one sugar refinery twenty-six millions.

The Home in West Houston-street.

For rather more than a year an institution offering a refuge to the tempted and unfortunate has been in existence at No. 22 West Houston-street. During the completed year, 112 young women have been received here, and nearly all of these have been provided with respectable homes. Of those so provided for, but few have fallen back into vicious courses—the number, at the utmost, not exceeding ten per cent. The building occupied is but an ordinary dwelling, and unfit to accommodate more than its present inmates. The institution is directed by a permanent Committee, consisting of the following-named gentlemen; A. R. Wetmore, Rev. E. D. G. Prime, R. N. Havens, Stephen Cutter, M. Allison, H. K. Bull, R. L. Murray, Walter Edwards, E. L. Trowbridge, J. W. Hayes, James Donaghe.

In October last Mr. MOREY was appointed Superintendant, instead of Mr. COWAN, resigned. Since the management of affairs has been intrusted to this gentleman matters have assumed a shape highly promising for the success of the institution. Prior to this gentleman's time the house was simply used as a reception house, or place of temporary refuge until situations were provided for the unfortunates. Since then a new *régime* has been inaugurated, which promises to do much good, and seems to call loudly for public support. The new system already in operation proposes to teach the girls trades on the premises, as a large proportion of those who become prostitutes become so when destitute, as servants out of place and the like, and it is claimed that, provide them with employment and the temptation to prostitution ceases. As an experiment, a short time ago the trade of book-folding was commenced at the Home, and an experienced lady employed to teach the girls. The experiment has resulted most satisfactorily and the work is going on creditably. This new plan is to prevent rather than cure—to rescue the tempted—to be a refuge to those in want, and to save those just fallen but not yet hardened. One feature of the plan is to pay one-half their earnings to the girls when employed in the institution; and not the least important one is the finding of situations for them when they have acquired the knowledge of a trade by which they can earn an honest living. It is proposed before long to put such details before the public that they cannot withhold their support and aid in the erection of an institution of sufficient size to meet the wants of which the Home can only touch a tithe.

The Swindling Conspiracy.

The adjourned examination in the case of SETH H. KLINCK, LEONARD G. KLINCK and JAMES B. GOGGIN, who are charged with complicity in certain extensive swindles alleged to have been achieved by FOLGER & TIBBS, a pretended firm in Leonard-street, was continued yesterday before Justice HOGAN. Owing to the press of business in the hands of counsel, only two witnesses, ALBERT JEWETT, of Nos. 41 and 43 Warren-street, New-York, and WM. W. WRIGHT, of Cincinnati, could be examined. Mr. JEWETT's testimony was merely corroborative of that offered by the complainant in relation to the preliminary efforts of FOLGER & TIBBS in obtaining goods. He had received information of the standing of the firm through the Mercantile Agency. Mr. WRIGHT testified that his firm did an auction and commission business; had had dealings with LEONARD G. KLINCK and had been in his place at No. 133 West Fourth-street; did not know that there was any furniture in the office. On being shown FOLGER & TIBBS' sales-book, page 48, witness said he had sold the goods therein mentioned for L. G. KLINCK. KLINCK had stated that he was acting as an agent for his brother; had looked at the goods and gave him an idea of what they would bring, and the amount his firm would advance; all transactions made by witness' firm were fair, open sales; it is customary in Cincinnati to receive stocks of goods and sell them at auction.

The further hearing of the case was then adjourned until this morning at 9:30 o'clock.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

PICKPOCKETS, &C.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE HARTYE, of No. 154 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, while crossing the Hoboken ferry on Thursday felt some one fumbling at her dress pocket. Suspecting a woman who stood near with a child in her arms she accused her of the theft of her pocket-book, which the woman denied. On reaching Hoboken the woman was given in custody of the New-Jersey Police, when the missing wallet was found under one of her arms. The prisoner gave the name of CATHARINE MADDEN. She was detained until the complainant returned to New-York and obtained a warrant from Justice HOGAN. Yesterday morning Officer DOWDELL brought CATHARINE over to the Tombs, and she was committed for trial. She is 26 years of age and a native of Ireland ....JAMES HURLEY, of No. 10 John-street, met CATHARINE MURPHY on the street and accompanied her home to No. 37 Baxter-street. When he left the house an hour later he discovered that he had been robbed of $40 in cash. Officer CLINCHY, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested the frail KATE, and she was yesterday held for trial by Justice HOGAN in default of bail. The money was not recovered....PETER FRANK and MICHAEL SHIFER were arrested on a charge of having stolen a horse, sleigh and harness from CONSTANTINE BIERIS, of No. 145 Delancey-street. Officer FITZGERALD, of the Fourth Precinct, found the property in their possession, and they were committed for trial.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

ANOTHER HORSE AND SLEIGH CASE.

Mr. JACOB B. DAVIS, who resides at No. 140 Charles-street, entered his sleigh on Thursday afternoon, and drove up to the Germania Hotel in Broadway, where he alighted and went in to call on a friend. During his stay at the hotel, a police officer of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who happened to be in the immediate vicinity at the time, saw a lad named JAMES CARNEY jump into the sleigh, and suspecting his intention to steal the same, he arrested him. When taken before the magistrate, yesterday, the accused said he had no idea of stealing Mr. DAVIS' property. He was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer the charge.

THEFT OF A HORSE AND WAGON.

MICHAEL DOWNEY, a lad 19 years of age, who says he is an apprentice to a harness maker, was yesterday arraigned upon the charge of stealing a horse and wagon valued at $138, the property of DANIEL O'LEARY, of No. 173 West Twenty-second-street. The property was standing in front of a house in East Eighteenth-street, when, as is alleged, the prisoner was seen to jump into the wagon and drive off. DOWNEY was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

A BOLD HOTEL THIEF.

A bold attempt at robbery was made on Thursday night at the American Hotel, No. 757 Broadway, by a desperado known as JOHN CLARK. According to the statement of the porter, at about 7 o'clock in the evening, he observed the accused enter the front door of the hotel and go rapidly up stairs. The porter followed him to the baggage-room on the third floor, where he found him busily engaged in attempting to pick the door lock. Seizing him by the coat-collar, he held him until an officer came and took him into custody. The prisoner was fully committed for trial, without bail.

MISAPPROPRIATING HIS EMPLOYER'S MONEY.

Mr. CORNETT TAYLOR, who resides at No. 24 West Thirty-first-street, yesterday appeared in Court and charged a lad named JOHN EDDLIN with pocketing $443 in United States notes with which he was intrusted yesterday morning to deposit in the Fourth National Bank. The accused was committed for trial by the Magistrate without bail.

A DISHONEST DOMESTIC.

MARY LYNCH, formerly employed as a domestic in the family of Mr. ABRAHAM BLOODGOOD, at No. 51 Leroy-street, was yesterday arrested, charged with stealing a gold watch valued at $100, from her employer. MARY admitted her guilt, and was committed for trial at General Sessions in default of $500 bail.

STEALING AN OVERCOAT FROM THE ROOMS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Mr. THOMAS E. PRESSINGER, who resides at No. 228 Christie-street, went into the reading-rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Fifth-avenue, and taking off his overcoat and placing it over the back of a chair near by, he sat down to read a newspaper. When he arose to leave he missed his coat, and immediately went in search of the thief. When he was passing out of the building he noticed a young man who had on an overcoat that seemed to be better than the rest of his clothing. Upon a closer examination the gentleman was satisfied that it was the stolen coat, and he immediately caused the arrest of the wearer, who, upon being taken before the Magistrate, gave his name as GEORGE BRYANT, and said he was an actor. He was committed in default of $500 bail for trial at General Sessions.

Suits Against City Railroads—Note from the Former Corporation Attorney.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.

Mr. T. McMahon, Esq., Corporation Attorney:

DEAR SIR: The following passages in your annual report published in this morning's *Transcript*, have attracted my attention, since, while Corporation Attorney from 1860 to 1863, the most of these suits and proceedings referred to were instituted and conducted by me.

You say:

> "When I entered upon the duties of this office in January last, I found that a large number of suits which had been for a long time pending against the Third-avenue Railroad Company for running their passenger cars without license, had just been disposed of adversely to the City. The Court of Appeals have recently decided in a similar case against the same Company, and also against the Second-avenue Railroad Company, that said Companies having been formed before the passage of the ordinance in question, were not liable to the license fee or penalties imposed thereby. All actions then pending against the said Companies on a similar cause of action were dismissed.
>
> I have made an arrangement with Mr. POTTER, counsel for the Third-avenue Railroad Company, to make a case for submission to the General Term of the Common Pleas Court, predicated on the liability of said Company to pay the license fee imposed by a prior ordinance which is still in force, and under which I believe the said Company to be liable."

The ordinance to which you refer was adopted in 1839, imposed a license fee of $20, and imposed a penalty of $50 for neglect. In 1859 the Common Council adopted another ordinance imposing a license fee of $50, and a penalty of $50 for neglect.

When I entered upon the duties of the office you now hold, none of the City Railroad Companies paid license fees. I brought suits against the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company and the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, which were settled by their taking out licenses for all their cars. The Second-avenue Railroad Company had been held not to be liable to take out licenses by Judge DAVIES, which decision was affirmed by the Supreme Court, and since then by the Court of Appeals. (32 N. Y. Reports, 261.)

A suit had been brought by me against the Third-avenue Railroad Company in the Supreme Court, based solely on the ordinance of 1839. In this, judgment was rendered in favor of the City, which was unanimously affirmed on appeal to the General Term of that Court. I then brought ninety-two suits in the District Courts against this Company, and recovered judgment in each suit for $50 and costs, and twenty-six judgments against the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company. These suits were based on both the ordinance of 1839 and 1859, the penalties being the same under both. These judgments were all taken to the General Term of the Common Pleas Court on appeal, and unanimously affirmed, Judge HILTON writing the opinion of the Court. Leave was asked and obtained for each of the defendants to take one of their cases to the Court of Appeals, and execution on the other judgments stayed.

The following year I brought about the same number of suits against each of these Companies for running their cars without license, which were enjoined from being prosecuted until the decision of the Court of Appeals on the case taken there from the Court of Common Pleas. Among the decisions by the Court of Appeals last year I saw that the judgment in the suit brought in the Supreme Court, based solely on the ordinance of 1859, had been reversed on the ground that the ordinance was passed subsequent to the grant of that Company. This decision seemed to me to be a decision in favor of the judgments recovered for the penalties imposed by the ordinance of 1839, which was passed prior to this grant, leaving its applicability alone open to a possible question.

I have watched the decisions of the Court of Appeals, but have not seen that the case involving the validity of the judgments recovered on the ordinance of 1839 has been brought to a hearing or decided by them. You say the suits pending in the First District Court, and which the City was restrained from prosecuting by injunction, have been discontinued. What has become of the numerous judgments recovered, and the case in the Court of Appeals which presented to that Court the very question which, with Mr. POTTER, their counsel, you now propose to submit to the General Term of the Common Pleas Court?

My object in thus addressing you is to call your attention to the facts, believing that you will cheerfully examine into the disappearance of these judgments. Respectfully yours,

GEO. C. GENET.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Admissions to Practice—Decisions.

THURSDAY, JAN. 3, 1867.

On motion of Mr. Ashton, Stephen Snow, Esq., of New-York, was admitted an attorney, &c., of this Court. Chas. S. Whitmore, Esq., of California, was also, admitted on motion of Mr. Carlisle.

No. 50. *Samuel Locke, plaintiff in error*, vs. *The City of New-Orleans.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana. Mr. Justice FIELD delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the judgment below, with costs.

No. 77. *Isaac Graham, appellant*, vs. *The United States.*—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California. Mr. Justice FIELD delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree below.

No. 49. *Wm. W. Bell, plaintiff in error*, vs. *The Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.*—In error to the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Mississippi. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment below, with costs.

No. 78. *D. P. Holloway, &c., plaintiff in error*, vs. *Andrew Whitely.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment below and remanding the cause, with directions to proceed in accordance with opinion, &c.

No. 57. *Mordecai et al., appellant*, vs. *W. R. Lindsay.*—Appeal from United States Circuit Court for the District of South Carolina. Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree below, with costs.

No. 46. *Joseph Brown, appellant*, vs. *Eugenia Bass.*—Appeal from Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi. Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree below, remanding the cause, with directions, &c.

No. 47. *James Roonan, appellant*, vs. *Wm. H. Johnson.*—Appeal from same Court. Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court reversing the decree below, remanding the cause, with directions, &c.

No. 60. *The Bark Springbok, &c., appellant*, vs. *The United States.*—Appeal from District Court for the Southern District of New-York. Mr. Chief-Justice CHASE delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the Court below, remanding the cause, with directions to proceed in conformity with opinion.

No. 84. *The Steamer Grey Jacket, &c., appellant*, vs. *The United States.*—Argument commenced by Mr. Butler for appellants.

Adjourned to Friday.

What Constitutes Ownership of Land—Taxation of Inchoate Title to Public Lands by the State Wherein Located—Certificate of Entry—Patent and the Reserved Right of the Government to Cancel Title Taken at Tax Sales.

Witherspoon, Executor of Hardy, appellant, vs. *Duncan and Flanagin, appellees.*—The bill in this case was brought by Hardy, in his lifetime, in Clark County Circuit Court, Arkansas, against the defendants, Duncan and Flanagin, for the recovery of two quarter sections of land, and to have the title quited as to the adverse claim.

Timothy Harrell being a settler in that portion of West Arkansas which was ceded to the Cherokee Nation of Indians by the treaty of May 23, 1828, and entitled to the benefits of the Act of Congress of the 24th of May, 1830, providing for donations of public lands to settlers who had removed from the ceded territory, these two quarter sections were, in February, 1846, granted to his heirs, in virtue of his right to such donations. The complainant, Hardy, subsequently acquired by purchase, at administration sale, and also under a decree for partition, the respec-

five interests of the heirs of Harrell in the land, and which, by his will, were vested in his executor.

These two sections, among other tracts, were entered and purchased from the United States on the 9th of June, 1836, at the United States Land Office at Washington, (within which district they were at that time included,) by one Denton, which sale appears to have been regularly made in accordance with the forms prescribed by law and the instructions of the proper officers of the district. He received the usual certificate of payment from the Receiver of the Washington Land Office, and the Register issued and transmitted to the Department the patent certificate usual in such cases, upon which a patent would issue to Denton. The entry of Denton and the sale to him were made, it is conceded, in good faith, through mistake and in ignorance of the fact that a part of the same land had been applied for by the heirs of Harrell in May, 1830, (although by long delay not confirmed to them until 1846,) to be entered and taken in satisfaction of their donation claim. After the entry of Denton, and on or previous to the year 1842, the Auditor of Public Accounts of Arkansas, in accordance with the statute, procured from the Register of the Land Office at Washington an abstract of lands entered and sold at that office, and therefore subject, or deemed to be subject, to taxation under the laws of the State, which abstract included by number and description the lands sold to Denton; and a descriptive list of all such lands was furnished by the Auditor, in or previous to the year 1842, to the Assessor and Collector (the Sheriff's officers) of Taxes for Clark County, where the lands are located; and they were assessed in Denton's name for that year, and in no other name, and because they were supposed to have become subject to taxation, and his property, by reason of his purchase from the Government. The lands were sold in that year for taxes to the defendants, who took a Sheriff's deed, which recited all the facts.

In 1848, in Clark County Circuit Court, a decree was passed purporting to confirm the tax sale and to vest the title in the defendants. In 1846, at the date of the grant to Harrell's heirs, the Commissioner of the General Land Office set aside and canceled the entry made by Denton, and in February, 1849, the Government refunded to Denton the purchase-money paid by him therefor. The land in controversy is wild land, of which no person has ever been in actual possession.

The plaintiff in error concedes that when the land has been sold by the United States, entered and paid for by the purchaser, who receives the usual certificate for the purchase-money, and in whose favor the usual patent certificate issues, it becomes the property of the purchaser, of which he is entitled to possession, subject to sale or incumbrance by him, and to sale under execution against him; it is devisable or descendable to his heirs, and becomes subject to taxation as his property. The title acquired by the purchaser is analogous to a sale and conveyance by bond or covenant for title to land, of which the vendee is the owner, but has not obtained the legal title, or, as in case of sales by the United States, the issuance of the patent, as the consummation of the legal title, is inconvenient or impracticable at the time of the sale. The patent is regarded as the evidence of the legal title, which, when it emanates, has relation to the inception of the title—that is to say, the time of entry or purchase. The United States, as the vendor, has parted with all right to the land, and her officers cannot lawfully withhold or refuse the patent, and have no power to sell the land again; and if that should be done the patentee would become the trustee of the legal title for the first purchaser or rightful owner. The exercise of the taxing power by the States over land so acquired from the United States is no infringement of any reserved rights in the General Government, who has in reality, and for all beneficial purposes, ceased to be the owner of it, or to have any lawful control over it. All this is conceded by the plaintiff, as asserted in Carroll vs. Safford, (3 Howe, 441;) but it is contended that the present case differs from that in respect to the manner of entry and the parties to the action. In that case it was an ordinary cash entry, properly made, and the usual certificates were made to Carroll from the Register and Receiver, who acted in the discharge of their duty and within the scope of their authority. The sale was consummated so far as it could be by the United States, and without any circumstance to violate the entry, or to give to the land officers of the United States any color of authority to cancel it or excuse for withholding the patent. But in order to make the case before the Court analogous to that of Carroll vs. Safford, Denton should himself be a party to the record, contesting the validity of the tax upon his own land. It is contended that the heirs of Harrell were not bound to volunteer the payment of these taxes for Denton, in order to preserve their own rights, for they never had any clear, ascertained right to the land in controversy until the final decision of the Commissioner, in 1846, confirming their claim, and the issuance of a patent to them for the lands applied for, when the jurisdiction of the land officers became exhaustive; but until then there was a continuing power to reject the donation claim. And if the Government had the right to cancel the Denton patent and entry, and confirm the donation claim of the heirs of Harrell, and grant them a patent in 1846—all of which is unquestioned by the pleadings—then, and in that case, the land in controversy, and upon which the State tax of 1842 was levied, was the property of the United States, and as such was not liable to State taxation. The sale for taxes to the appellees, therefore, was null and void, and passed no title to them whatever.

The defendants contend that where a party has made an entry and survey of lands, under warrant, such lands become subject to taxation, and if sold for taxes, the purchaser at such sale will take a legal title as against the former owner, although the patent has never issued from the United States. (Gwynne vs. Niswanger, 26 Ohio, 556.) Any right to land, perfect or inchoate, constitutes ownership, and is taxable, and if this be the law, then land under certificate of entry can be taxed. Such an entry gives more than an inchoate right, and consequently is taxable. It would be very extraordinary if persons could purchase lands of the United States, settle, improve and cultivate them, and yet, because of the neglect and delay of the proper department, the patents are not issued for several years, they are exempt from taxation, while their neighbor is compelled to pay taxes, when deriving no greater advantage from the possession. In this case, a period of sixteen years had elapsed, during which time Harrell or his heirs might have settled, improved and cultivated the land, derived a subsistence from it, made an accumulated property on it, and might have well nigh worn it out, and yet without liability to taxation. It was also contended that the action was barred by reason of certain statutory limitations.

J. M. Carlisle for plaintiff in error; Reverdy Johnson for defendants in error.

United States Commissioner's Office.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The case of James Coddington, charged with causing two men named Shove and Andrews to personate him and a man named Archibald, on a bond given to a Collector of Internal Revenue as security for the true returns of sales made by Adam Remi, a tobacconist, was up before the Commissioner again yesterday. The accused has already been committed on the charge named, but was brought up on another, that of representing himself to be worth property which he did not own. The Commissioner heard the argument of counsel for the defence, and refusing to reduce the amount of bail, $10,000, adjourned the case.

Admiralty Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

In the following cases, heard before Judge SHIPMAN, the decisions have recently been sent down by him.

PRACTICE—MISJOINDER OF PARTIES.

Benjamin J. H. Trask, Jr., vs. The ship Underwriter and Charles Carow and others, her owners.—The libelant in this cause filed his libel against the ship and her owners, claiming to recover as assignee of A. Taylor & Co., of Liverpool, the amount of about $80,000 which they had advanced for the ship in Liverpool. The claimant appeared and excepted to the libel, claiming that an assignee could not sue in Admiralty in his own name, and that under the rules of the Supreme Court a libel could not be filed against both vessel and owners.

By the Court—This suit having been brought in violation of the 17th Admiralty rule of the Supreme Court, by joining the ship and owner, must be dismissed with costs. Let a decree be entered accordingly.

I express no opinion on the effect of the assignment, or the right of the assignee to proceed in this Court in his own name. It will be time enough to consider these questions, when they are raised in an action properly brought.

For libelant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue; for respondents, Messrs. Benedict; Tracy & Benedict, and Mr. Da Costa.

TOWING CONTRACT—INJURY TO VESSELS TOWED.

William H. Herman, Assignee, vs. the Steamtug Niagara.—This was a libel filed by the owner, as assignee of the schooner *T. J. Tull*, to recover damages for an injury to her by an alleged breach of a towing contract. The schooner was lying stern out in the dock at pier No. 41 East River, on June 19, 1866, and her master employed the steamboat to tow her into the stream. A line was passed from the tug to the schooner, which the schooner's hands were about to make fast on the starboard side, but the Captain of the tug ordered them to make it fast on the port side. On that side the stern chock was split and broken, so that when the strain came the hawser chafed across the broken edge. A strand or two parted, and the hawser slipped out, caught on the port davit and parted, and the schooner was injured.

Held by the Court.—That on the evidence the Captain of the tug did not know the chock was defective, but supposed it to be good, as he had a right to.

That the port chock was the proper one to fasten to.

That it is not satisfactorily proved that the hail to slacken the hawser was understood by those in charge of the tug.

That the hawser, in the evidence, was a sufficient one, and parted in consequence of the insufficiency of the chock, which was the fault of the schooner.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libellant, Mr. Fitzhenry; for claimant, Messrs Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

COLLISION BETWEEN SAILING VESSELS AT SEA.

Isaac Pratt, Jr., et al. vs. The bark Heroine.—This was a libel filed by the owners of the brig *Almore*, to recover for her loss in a collision at night, in November, 1865, some 75 miles to the southward of Montauk Point. The vessel which run into her was then unknown, and the identity of the *Heroine* with her was disputed.

The brig was bound from Turk's Island to Boston. She was heading south by east, close-hauled on her port tack, with the wind about east by north. She had her lights set and three men on her deck, one being on the lookout, and the mate at the wheel. The light which she first saw was a white light, bearing about east northeast, and a green light was seen about the same time. The approaching vessel struck her on the port side of her bowsprit, and as she turned caught her cathead and anchor and injured her hull. Two days after her crew abandoned her, going on board a passing vessel.

Held by the Court—That on the proofs there is no doubt that the *Heroine* was the vessel which collided with the *Almore*; that the *Heroine* was standing south-west by west, had the wind free and was crossing the track of the *Almore* at nearly right angles, moving at considerable speed, while the latter was hove to and was moving but slowly; that the *Almore's* course was not changed, at least so as to embarrass the *Heroine* or contribute to the collision; that the only circumstance, therefore, which would excuse the *Heroine* would be weather so thick that she could not discover the *Almore* in time to clear her; that on the evidence the *Almore's* light could have been discovered a quarter of a mile off, which was far enough off to have avoided her—a prompt and decided manœuvre would have given her a wide berth either way.

Decree, therefore, for the libelant, with a reference to ascertain the damage.

For libelants, Mr. Dodge, of Boston, and Mr. Heath; for claimants, Mr. McCarty.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 4.

By Justice Ingraham.

W. P. Baxter, &c., vs. David Babcock et al.; motion denied with $10 costs. Patrick McCarthy vs. Wm. O'Brien; amount of bail may be reduced to $2,000. L. Martin vs. Camden and Amboy Railroad Company et al.; the plaintiff is entitled to costs. The Baltic Fire Insurance Company vs. Marcelina V. Birdsall et al.; memoranda for counsel. George H. Jones et al. vs. Jacob L. Bach et al.; motion denied, plaintiff's costs $10 to abide the event. M. M. Hendricks et al. vs. Philip Stark; motion granted and United States Trust Company appointed Receiver.

By Justice Barnard.

Jennie C. Pullman, &c., vs. James C. Byrne; bail reduced to $500. Walter S. Wells vs. Henry G. Davis; order settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 4, 1867.

10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	108⅛	200	Cameron Coal	12⅜
9,000	do	108	300	Union Nav. Co.	107⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	108⅛	100	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	171½
27,500	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	107	166	do	171½
2,000	do	107⅛	100	N. Y. Cen.	112⅝
6,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	105⅞	385	do	112⅛
50,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New issue	104	100	do	112⅜
			100	do...s30	112⅜
15,000	do	103⅞	200	do...2d call	112
5,000	U.S.5s,10-40s, C.	99⅜	100	Tol., W. & W.	45½
40,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s, First Ser.	105	50	N. J. Cen.	124
			44	N. Y. & N. H. R.	115
11,000	do...2d Ser.	104⅞	5	do	116
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	67⅞	1100	Erie R.	67⅞
1,000	do	67½	120	do	68⅛
20,000	N.Car.St.6s...x-c	58	100	do...b30	68¼
1,000	Missouri 6s	94⅞	100	do...2d call	68
2,000	do	94⅞	100	Erie R. Pr.	85⅞
1,000	Cal. 7s...x-i	115	50	Reading R.	105⅞
15,000	O. & M. Cer.	26½	15	do	105
1,000	Harlem 1st M.	101	100	do...2d call	105
10,000	C. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bds.	85	10	Mich. Cen. R.	108⅛
5,000	Ch. & G. R. Inc.	45	400	M. S. & N. I. R.	83
15,000	Mor. & Essex 1st.	96⅞	300	do...2d call	82⅜
28,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s	92	300	Ill. Cen. R.	122
25	Fourth National	105⅞	1000	Clev. & P. R.	88⅜
300	Amer. Coal	68	300	Chic. & N. W.	46
200	do	67⅞	300	do	46⅛
50	West. U. Tel.	47	100	do	46⅜
300	do	46⅜	6	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	81½
27	do	46⅛	100	do...c	82⅛
500	Mar. Min. Pref.	32½	100	do...c	82⅜
40	Adams Ex. Co.	71⅞	500	do...b3	82½
29	do	72	400	do	82
100	do	72½	100	do	81½
			100	do...2d call.c	82½
100	Canton Co.	49	100	Clev. & Tol.	125⅛
100	Cary Improvement	11½	100	Mil. & St. P.	49
200	So. Amer. Nav. & Marine R.	114	200	do...2d call	49
200	do...b3	114⅞	100	P., F. W. & C.	104⅞

FIRST BOARD—CONTINUED.

50,000	Mo. State 6s	95	200	Canton Co.	48⅞
10,000	Tenn. 6s, N.	68	300	Reading R.	105⅛
3,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	90	100	Chic. & N. W.	45⅞
50	Adams Ex. Co.	72	100	Chic. & R. I.	104

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	108⅛	8	N. Y. Central	111
26,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'64	105⅞	200	do	111⅛
250,000	US.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New issue	103⅞	200	do...2d call	110⅝
			300	do	110⅝
			100	do	110⅞
35,000	T. Notes, 73-10s, First Ser.	105	600	do	110⅞
1,000	do...2d Ser.	104⅞	200	do...b10	110⅞
3,000	Tenn. 6s...x-c	67⅞	200	do	110⅝
10,000	do	67⅞	100	Erie Railroad	67⅞
5,000	do	67½	2000	do	67⅛
18,000	Tenn. 6s, N.	67⅞	100	Erie R. Pr.	86
20,000	Missouri 6s	95	100	Hud. R. R.	132
4,000	N. C. St. 6s...N.	57⅛	800	Reading R.	104⅞
14,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bs.	86	100	Mich. Cen.	107⅞
			100	M. S. & N. I.	83
30	Shoe & L. Bk...x-d	111	100	Ill. Cen. R.	121
400	West. U. Tel.	46⅛	800	Cleve. & Pitts.	88⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.	45	1000	Chi. & N. W.	46⅛
100	Mariposa Pref.	32½	200	Chi. & N.W.P...s3	82⅛
100	do	32	100	do	82
6	Adams Ex. Co.	72½	300	Chic. & R. I.	103⅞
6	Amer. Ex. Co.	80	200	do	103⅞
60	U. S. Ex. Co.	70	200	Tol., W. & W.	45
20	Amer. Coal	67	500	P., F. W. & C.	104⅞
75	Pac. Mail S. Co.	170	28	Chic. & Alt.	109
100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	68⅛			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Wilksbarre Coal	59	400	T., W. & W. R.	45⅞
100	do...s3	58½	100	do	45⅛
100	Mariposa Min.	12	100	do	46
100	do	12½	100	do	45⅞
100	Union Nav. Co.	108	600	Ill. Cen. R.	121⅞
100	do	108⅛	400	Clev. & Pitts R.	88⅛
300	do	108⅛	500	do...s6m	88
100	N. Y. Cen.	112⅛	300	Chi. & R. I. & P...b3	104
300	do	112⅛	100	do	103⅞
100	do...s3	112⅛	1800	Chi. & N. W.	45⅞
1300	Erie R.	67⅞	2400	do...b3	46⅛
300	do	67⅞	300	do...b5	46⅛
300	do...c	67	200	do...b10	46⅜
500	do...b30	67⅞	800	Chi. & N. W. Pr...c	83⅛
800	do...b3	67⅞	600	do...c	83⅛
800	do...s3	67⅞	600	do...c	82⅝
200	Reading R.	105⅜	600	do...c	83
1600	do...s3	105	100	do	83
100	do...s10	105	300	P., F. W. & C...x-d	105
200	Mich. S. & N. I.	83⅛	100	do...b10	105
200	do...b5	83⅛	100	do...s3	104⅞
200	do...s3	83			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Canton Co.	49	800	Clev. & Pitts...c	88⅛
200	Mar. Min.	12⅜	200	do	88⅛
300	Mar. Min. Pr.	32⅜	400	do	88
300	do	32⅜	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	124⅞
300	Union Nav. Co.	108⅛	200	do...b10	125
400	do	108⅛	200	Chi. R. I. & P.	103⅞
600	N. Y. Cen.	111⅞	100	do...s3	103⅞
200	do...b3	111⅞	100	do	103⅞
500	Erie R.	67⅞	100	do...c	103⅞
100	do...s60	66⅞	500	Chic. & N. W.	45⅞
100	do...c	67⅛	200	do	45⅞
200	Reading R.	105⅛	100	do...b10	45⅞
200	Tol., W. & W.	45⅛	200	do...b3	45⅞
200	M. S. & N. I.	82⅞	100	do...s5	45⅞
400	do	82⅞	1200	Chi. & N. W. P.	81⅞
200	do...b5	82⅞	100	do	81⅞
200	do...s3	82⅞	100	do...s3	81⅞
300	P., Ft. W. & C...x-d	104⅞	200	do...c	81⅞
			300	do	82⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Canton Co.	49	200	M. So. & N. I...s3	82⅛
100	Mar. Pref...b3	31⅞	400	do	82
100	Union Nav. Co.	108⅛	100	do...b5	82⅛
200	do	108⅛	100	do...b3	82⅞
300	West. U. Tel.	46⅛	100	do	82⅞
100	do...s10	46⅛	200	Ill. Cen. R.	120⅞
100	N. Y. Cen...s3	110⅞	600	Clev. & Pitts.	88⅛
200	do	110⅞	600	do	88⅛
100	do...b10	111	100	do...s3	88⅛
300	do	110⅞	200	Chi., R. I. & P...s3	103⅞
200	do...b3	110⅞	200	do	103⅞
800	Erie Railroad...b3	67	200	do	103⅞
400	do...s3	67⅛	2800	do	103⅞
600	do	67	400	Chi. & N. W.	44⅞
300	do...s5	67	1200	do	45
100	Hud. Riv. R...s3	131	800	do...b3	45
800	Reading R...b3	104⅞	200	do...s3	44⅞
500	do...s3	104⅞	400	C. & N. W. Pr.	82⅛
500	do...s3	104⅞	400	do	82⅛
100	Tol., Wab. & W.	44⅞	400	do	82⅛
100	do...s3	44⅞	600	P., Ft. W. & C...x-d	104⅞

FRIDAY, Jan. 4—P. M.

There was another large business in the Gold Room to-day, but the price was less excited than on Thursday. The sales ranged 134@133½ ℘ cent. The Cash Gold for delivery to-day was easy, and a small rate of interest was paid to carry over balances. The Foreign Exchanges were less firm, and business for the steamers tomorrow was done on London at 109½@109¾ ℘ cent. for standard Bankers, 60 days, and 109¾@110 short sight. There is more Exchange being made this week than last against United States 5-20s of 1862 and 1865, May and November. The price of the former went up to 107½@107¾, and of the latter to 106 ℘ cent. to-day. In other Public Funds there was a large business at the counters of the great dealers in the way of sales to private investors.

The Money market showed more activity among the Brokers at seven ℘ cent. About 2 o'clock the inquiry was quite general, the demand being traced to the preparations making by some of the National Banks for their quarterly statements, which will be made up to-morrow afternoon, as for the first Monday in January. Some of the private Banking Houses called in their loans by way of assisting the Banks with which they keep their accounts, to make a strong showing. It is generally supposed that Money will be more freely lent again in a day or two. Notwithstanding the activity among the brokers to-day, there was no decided change in the temper of the Stock Exchange. The heaviest transactions were in Northwest Preferred Stock, which fluctuated between 80¾@83¼ ℘ cent.; the cash stock being in quick request all the way from 82 to 83¼ ℘ cent. between 1 and 2:15 P. M. The Northwest Common Stock sold as high as 47 and down to 45½ ℘ cent. There was a demand for Erie at 67¾@68, and Illinois Central at 122 ℘ cent., while the other New-York and Western Roads were indifferently supported through the forenoon. On the Miscellaneous list, Pacific Mail fell off 1½@2 ℘ cent. from the best sales of Thursday. The State Bonds were steady and the Railway Mortgages firmly held, but few descriptions offered in the market.

In the Afternoon, at and after the Second Boards, there was some eagerness to sell the Railway list, probably on the calculation that the sharp demand for Money is to be felt on the market to-morrow; New-York Central, among the strongest stocks yesterday and to-day, fell off to 110½ ℘ cent.; Erie was about ½@1 ℘ cent. lower than in the forenoon; the Western stocks ½@¾@1 ℘ cent. The Public Funds were, if anything, stronger than earlier in the day in prices, and the demand on the increase, especially for the 5-20s of 1862 and 1865, May and November. The new Consolidated 5-20s were 104@104½, ex January interest. At 5 o'clock P. M., the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday night. The Gold Room continued rather firm than otherwise, and we find that quite a free business was done in Bills on London at 109¾@109⅞ ℘ cent. The Treasury Office paid out $975,000 on Gold Interest, and received $350,000 for Customs. Large purchases of Erie Common Stock were made in the afternoon at 67¾@67⅞ ℘ cent. The Northwest Preferred Stock, after the deliveries of the day were completed, sold at 82¾@⅞ ℘ cent.

	Thur.	Fri.		Thur.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅜	100	Northwest	46⅛	45
U. S. 5-20s	105⅞	107⅞	N. West Pref.	83	82⅛
U. S. 7.30s	105	105	Rock Island	104	103⅞
N. Y. Central	112⅛	110⅞	Fort Wayne	105	104⅞
Erie	67⅞	67	Cumb'land Coal	30⅞	30⅞
Hudson	131	132	Quicksilver	45	45
Reading	105	104⅞	W. U. Telegraph	47	46⅛
Mich. Southern	83	82	Mariposa Pref.	32⅞	31⅞
Illinois Central	122	120⅞	Ohio Certificates	28⅞	28⅞
Pittsburgh	90	88⅞	American Gold	133⅞	133⅞
Tennessee 6s	68	67⅞	Bills on London	109⅞	109⅞

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	114	Chatham	140
Union	117	Hanover	107
America	133	Irving	102
City	190	Shoe and Leather	111
Phenix	100	Corn Exchange	120
North River	125	Central National	110
American Exchange	115	Fourth National	105⅛

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93⅜	Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv.	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	110	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	110	Tol. & W. 2d M.	76
Erie 1st mort. 1876	100⅛	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	70
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883	98⅜	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	98
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	104	Chic. & R. I., 1st mort.	102
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s. f. '85	101	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	98⅛
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	100
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ ct. '69-'72	107	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	94
Mich. Cnw. 1st M. 8s. '82	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	84
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ ct. 1st M.	110	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	90⅛
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	92	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	98
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	95	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	82⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	105⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pr.	81⅛	Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	94
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	94	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	69
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	94

At the annual meeting of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, at Cleveland on Wednesday, Jan. 2, the following new Board of Direction was made for the year 1867. These gentlemen are nearly all new to the management of the road, the majority being of New-York and New-York selection: Messrs. James H. Banker, C. W. Durant, David Dows, Thomas Slocomb and John Steward, of New-York; J. H. Tracy, of Chicago, J. N. McCulloch, of Wellsville, Ohio; W. W. Holloway, of Bridgeport, Ohio; B. F. Jones and J. H. Shoenberger, of Pittsburgh, and J. F. Clark and T. P. Handy, of Cleveland.

The Chicago and Northwest Road reports the traffic of

December, 1866	$698,679
December, 1865	616,236
Increase	$82,443

The gain on the last week of the month was $32,455.

Mr. JOHN KERR, of the house of ISETT, KERR & Co., No. 4 Wall-street, was, on the 3d inst., elected a member of the open Board of Brokers by a unanimous vote.

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total receipts, $4,599,711 41; of which $347,000 were for customs; coin notes, $615,000; payments, $1,866,989 58; balance, $100,494,551 23.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,690,285. The following is the summary of the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	342	$171,249	754	$331,802	390	$198,318
Man. of Cotton	402	175,346	1,020	295,777	108	32,368
Man. of Silk	123	96,169	248	183,402	24	26,046
Man. of Flax	363	116,978	1,173	191,363	208	51,672
Miscellaneous	804	87,596	1,603	49,603	121	25,446
Total	2,036	$647,338	4,798	$1,042,947	851	$343,670
		1,042,947				647,338
Total entered		$1,690,285		Total marketed		$991,208

The semi-annual interest dividend of the Irving Savings Institution is at the rate of six ℘ cent. per annum, on all sums under $500, free of Government tax.

Mr. EDMUND FISH, one of our oldest produce merchants, died very suddenly yesterday morning, at his residence in Clinton-street, Brooklyn. He had been ailing for only half an hour prior to his demise. His disease was paralysis of the lungs. He was on 'Change as late as Wednesday. Mr. FISH was senior partner in the firm of FISH & AVERY. He was widely known by the produce merchants of the country, and was held in high esteem as an upright, intelligent, unpretending business man. At the time of his death, he was about sixty-two years of age.

An Indianapolis dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, under date Jan. 2, says:

"The forthcoming report of the State Auditor will give the following statistics: The aggregate amount of the taxes levied in the State and county for the past seven years were: 1860, $3,758,429 87; 1861, $4,096,943 05; 1862, $3,998,028 07; 1863, $4,930,732 20; 1864, $7,057,366 64; 1865, $13,167,335 22; 1866, $10,167,834 39.

The valuation of real and personal property in 1859 was $465,367,862, being an increase of over $147,000,000 on the valuation of the previous year.

For the next three years the decrease was ten, thirteen and seventy-five millions respectively, since which time the increase is steady, the valuation for 1866 being $578,484,109.

The increase in the last ten years is $299,451,900, and for the previous ten years $156,766,522. The increase in ten years is more than the entire valuation of 1856.

The resources of the State for 1867 are estimated at $1,684,179 69, and the expenditures at $978,073 12. This does not include additions to the Insane Asylum, building of a House of Refuge or prison repairs. For 1868 the estimates are a trifle less.

The outstanding circulation of the free banks, Oct. 31, was $73,740, being a reduction of a million and a quarter in the previous eighteen months."

The Public Debt—Reduction in December $6,306,063.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 4, 1867.

The following is the statement of the public debt of the United States on Jan. 1, 1867:

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

Five per cent. bonds	$198,091,350 00
Six per cent. bonds of 1867 and 1868	15,783,441 80
Six per cent. bonds of 1881	283,740,850 00
Six per cent. 5-20 bonds	891,125,100 00
Navy Pension Fund	11,750,000 00
Total	$1,400,490,741 80

DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.

Six per cent. bonds	$10,622,000 00
Three years compound interest notes	144,900,840 00
Three years seven-thirty notes	676,856,600 00
Total	832,379,440 00
Matured debt not presented for payment	16,518,599 51
Debt bearing no interest—United States notes	380,497,842 00
Fractional currency	28,732,812 32
Gold certificates of deposit	16,112,680 00
Total	$425,673,334 32
Total debt	$2,675,062,505 43
Amount in the Treasury in coin	97,841,967 75
Amount in the Treasury in currency	33,895,765 04
Total	$131,737,332 79
Amount of debt, less cash in the Treasury	$2,543,325,174 62

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st of January, 1867.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 4, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 2 bbls. Ashes, 5,182 bbls. Flour, 890 bushels Oats, 6,200 bushels Malt, 2,401 pkgs. Pork, 253 pkgs. Cut Meats, 441 pkgs. Lard, 1,006 trcs. and bbls. Beef, and 313 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy, closing at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and nominal for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet at steady rates.

CANDLES—Have been moderately inquired for at unchanged prices.

COFFEE—Has been inactive at previous figures, including Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18½c.; Rio, 15c.@18c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@16½c., in gold, ℘ ℔. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS have prepared the following summary of the movements in Rio and Santos Coffee during 1866:

	Receipts, Bags.	Sales, Bags.
January	39,660	74,107
February	33,216	46,567
March	39,056	10,771
April	78,848	67,745
May	76,947	20,775
June	23,083	28,380
July	37,264	62,851
August	11,136	47,496
September	43,549	66,559
October	57,556	63,302
November	25,201	27,758
December	81,572	56,315
Grand total, bags	547,088	572,626
Rio	538,054	563,592
Santos	9,034	9,034

RECAPITULATION.

	Stock Jan. 1, 1866.	Receipts in 1866.	Sales in 1866.	Stock Jan. 1, '67.
Rio Coffee, bags	85,093	538,054	563,592	59,554
Santos Coffee, bags	—	9,034	9,034	—
Grand total, bags	85,092	547,088	572,626	59,554

COTTON—Has been in fair demand and buyant in prices. Middlings, 35½c.@37c., chiefly at 35½c.@36c. ℘ ℔. Sales and resales, since our last, 3,300 bales against receipts of 3,831 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	19,520
Receipts last week	21,486
Receipts preceding week	17,633
Receipts since Dec. 1, 1866	92,544
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	281,986
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	511,630
Export since Dec. 1	32,449
Exports since Sept. 1	107,770
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	165,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	691,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	273,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	533,000

DRY-GOODS—Business in nearly all the leading articles is very moderate indeed. A few staple and desirable fabrics, chiefly domestics, are inquired for and are held firmly, on a lightly supplied market. Otherwise there is no current movement of special interest. The week's imports of dry goods have been to the specie value of $1,690,285, including $647,338 entered for consumption direct and $1,042,947 entered for warehousing. The amount of foreign dry goods actually marketed this week has been $991,208 against $783,229 last week.

FISH.—The principal kinds have been in slack demand at about former rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more active demand, and has advanced 10c.@20c. ℘ bbl. Sales since our last have been 19,750 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 40@$10 90; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $11 @$11 65; fair to choice do. do. at $11 70@$12 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 60@$12 50 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 40	@10 90
Extra State	11 00	@12 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 25	@15 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 60	@12 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	15 55	@16 00
Extra Genesee	12 60	@16 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 75	@17 50

Southern Flour has been in demand and buoyant. Sales since our last 600 bbls., in lots, at $11 40 @$13 80 for poor to good, and $13 85@$17 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in demand and firm; 370 bbls. Extra sold at $13 75@$15 50 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand, including Superfine at $6 50@$8 ℘ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $4 95@$5 15 for Western, $5 10@$5 15 for Jersey, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is inquired for at $3 25@$3 85 ℘ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand and quoted at rather firmer prices. Sales since our last, 43,000 bushels, including White Canada at $3 20; White Western at $3 25; No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $2 30@$2 43, the latter an extreme rate for Prime; Rejected Spring, at $2; White Genessee at $3 25, and Amber State at $3 15 @$3 20, ℘ bushel. Corn has been in better demand, mainly for shipment and on speculation, at an advance of 1c. ℘ bushel. Sales since our last 94,000 bushels, at $1 15@$1 15½, closing at $1 15 for mixed Western in store, and $1 16@$1 17 for do. afloat; $1 16 for Yellow Western, and $1 09@$1 20 for new and old White and Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye has been more active to-day. Sales 33,000 bushels, at $1 25½@$1 28 for Canadian, free; $1 08 for do. in bond; $1 25 for State, and $1 25 for Western, ℘ bushel. Barley has been more active: 41,000 bushels sold, including Canada West, free, at $1 12, and in bond at 92c., and State, $1 00@$1 03. Oats continue in request and on the advance. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 64c.@66c.; Canada East and West, at 65c.@66½c., and State at 69c.@70c., ℘ bushel; sales, 45,000 bushels.

HAY—North River bale is in moderate demand at $1 20@$1 35 for shipment, and $1 40@$1 70 for local use, ℘ 100 ℔s. Straw, 90c.@$1 35 ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been inactive at uniform prices, including new at 35c.@65c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ℘ ℔. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business thus: "Although the volume of trade in Hops this week somewhat exceeds that of last, the market has not yet fully recovered from the depression brought about by the decline in gold and intervening holidays. The foreign markets were also reported dull, and no improvement was looked for until after the holidays, when, it was thought, prices would advance. The latest foreign quotations are as follows: Sussex, 150s.@168s.; Weald of Kent, 150s.@180s.; Middling and East Kent, 168s.@231s.; Farnham and Country, 170s.@225s.; Yearlings, 105s.@150s.; Olds, 50s.@80s."

HIDES—Are less abundant and are stiffly held. The demand, however, is less active.

LEATHER—Sole has been in moderate request at uniform prices, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, at 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 48c.@51c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 18c.@20c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 33c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 21c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 30c.@35c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 33c.@37c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 34c.@37c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 36c.@40c., cash, ℘ ℔.

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 45c.@60c.; English Island at 50c.@56c.; Cuba at 40c.@53c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@86c., ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, including Spirits Turpentine at 66c.@68c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25@$5 50; Resin at $4 25@$11 ℘ 280 ℔s.; Tar at $2@$2 75; Pitch, $4 75 ℘ bbl. Messrs. BLOSSOM, HAYNE & Co., in their circular of this date, say of Resin: "During the past year common Resin has fluctuated largely, declining from $6 56 in the early part of January to $2 50 in April. This was caused by large receipts of very inferior qualities, a good portion of which was remelted and repacked. The price advanced to $4 in May, followed again by a decline to $2 75 in July. From this time until October the market steadily advanced, when a speculative movement, based upon a great scarcity in European markets and anticipated light receipts from the South, carried the price to $5 75; this was not maintained. However, receipts have increased far beyond what those best informed on the subject, both here and in Wilmington, had calculated upon—a decline of $4 25 has since taken place. In view of the considerable stock on hand here a large advance cannot be anticipated; on the other hand, a small stock in Wilmington and little to come forward from the country, with five months' consumption before the receipt of this year's crop, we cannot look forward to any material decline. The medium and finer grades in the early part of the year were relatively much higher, compared with common, than at present; the receipts of these grades during the Summer were large, owing to the fact that an unusually large number of new trees had been boxed. The value of these grades depreciated until the speculation of October carried them very high, Extra Pale being sold up to $14. A rapid decline soon followed, particularly for the low and good mediums; fine and really Pale are not in large supply, and the latter inquired for even at high rates. Spirits Turpentine—In January, this article, with a small stock on hand, was firm at $1 ℘ gallon, with slight fluctuations. Toward March we note a decline to 90c., and a recovery to $1 in May. From this time until September the price declined, when it reached 65c. The following month, under heavy speculative purchases, sales were effected as high as 90c. This advance checked all export, and the stock having accumulated largely, it declined to 68c. Exporters then showed a disposition to operate, but the price advanced again before much was done, and at present rates, with lower prices abroad, and the low rate of gold here, there is no demand for export. With the present stock on hand, the English market well supplied, and a small domestic demand, we cannot look forward to any immediate improvement. Although, as receipts are now light, toward the Spring a firmer market may be expected. Crude Turpentine—The business in this article during the year has been light, and latterly altogether for consumption. What we have received here has been of very inferior quality, and not desirable for export. Stock small and held above the views of distillers. Tar—Prices are ruling lower than at this period last year. Demand light, stock increasing. We give below a statement of exports for the past year, stock on hand Jan. 1, 1867, &c.:

	Resin.	Spirits Turp.	Tar.	Crude Turp.
Stock, Jan. 1, 1866, bbls.	17,231	2,607	5,011	2,672
Rec'ts to Dec. 31, '66, bbls.	4[illegible].518	60,458	46,550	36,368
Total	[illegible]	63,265	51,561	39,040
Exported, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866	240,947	20,560	20,551	13,212
Stock on hand Dec. 31, '66	99,621	8,038	6,212	1,709

OILS—Continue quiet and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 30@$1 35; Crude Sperm at $2 55@$2 60; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1@$1 25; Red Oil at 70c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 30@$1 32½, for English and American, ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in rather more request, yet steady, at 19c.@20c. for Crude; 27c.@32c. for ordinary to prime White Refined, in bond, and 40c.@45c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and declining in price to-day. The demand has been comparatively moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,300 bbls., in lots, at $20 37@$21 25 for new City and Western Mess, closing at $21 12 for new Western Mess; $18 90@$19 20, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $19 05; $16 90@$17 25 for Prime, and $20@$20 50 for Prime Mess ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 3,750 bbls. Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' and buyers' options, January and February, at $20 87 @$21 50 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet and heavy; sales 225 pkgs., at 9c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 10¾.@12½c. for Hams, ℘ ℔. Bacon is altogether nominal to-day. Lard has been in request at uniform prices. Sales since our last 550 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11½c.@12½c. for old, and 12½c.@13c. for new, ℘ ℔. Choice brands sell in a small way at ½c.@¾c. ℘ ℔. higher. Sales were also reported of 750 tcs., for January and February delivery, at 12½c.@12⅞c. ℘ ℔. Beef has been in fair demand and steady. We quote at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $16 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 570 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive at $30@$34 for India Mess, and $27 50@$30 for Prime Mess, ℘ tierce. Beef Hams are quite heavy at $28@$33 50 ℘ bbl.; sales 290 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been plenty and heavy, at 7½c.@8½c. for Western, and 8c.@8½c. for City, ℘ ℔. Butter continues in moderate request, at 30c.@42c. for State, and 45c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@32c. for poor to good Western, ℘ ℔. Cheese has been in demand at 8c.@18c. ℘ ℔. We quote.

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ ℔	43	@45
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ ℔	45	@50
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ ℔	39	@42
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ ℔	26	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra	42	@45
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℘ ℔	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℘ ℔	42	@45
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities ℘ ℔	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℘ ℔	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℘ ℔	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ ℔	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℘ ℔	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℘ ℔	25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℘ ℔	22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℘ ℔	22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℘ ℔	18	@25
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	30	@23
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	25	@26

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ ℔	17½	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ ℔	16½	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ ℔	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ ℔	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ ℔	15	@16½
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ ℔	15	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ ℔	8	@14
Farm Dairies, Common, ℘ ℔	14	@15

SKINS—Deer have been in fair demand, while Goat have been quiet. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 55c.@57½c.; San Juan, 52½c.@55c.; Bolivar, 45c.; Sisal, 55c.@57½c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.@57½c.; Chagres, 52½c.@55c.; Puerto Cabello, 47½c.; Para, 60c.@65c., in gold, ℘ ℔. *Goat*—Tampico, 50c.; Matamoras, 45c.; Buenos Ayres, 35c@37½c.; Paita, 35c.@37c.; Cape, 37½c.@40c., in gold, ℘ ℔.

STEARINE—Sales 41,000 ℔s., at 9½c.@11½c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 75,000 ℔s., at 11c.@11½c., also 36,000 ℔s. Grease, at 7½c.@9½c. ℘ ℔.

TEAS—Are attracting more attention at rather firmer prices.

TOBACCO—New crop Kentucky is in request, and steady; 153 hhds. changed hands at 5c.@17c. per ℔.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York and Brooklyn Inspection Warehouses in December:

	Kentucky.	Va. & N.C.	Ohio.	Maryland.	Total.
Stock in the N.Y. Inspection Warehouse Dec. 1, 1866, Hhds.	15,833	846	25	25	16,729
Received since	550	42	—	—	592
Total	16,383	888	25	25	17,321
Delivered since	2,343	105	3	—	2,451
Stock on hand, Dec. 29, 1866	14,040	783	22	25	14,370
Stock in the Brooklyn Insp'n Warehouse, Dec. 1, 1866	4,958	—	—	—	—
Received since	188	—	—	—	—
Total	5,146	—	—	—	—
Delivered since	650	—	—	—	—
Stock on hand, Dec. 29, 1866	—	—	—	—	4,496
Grand Total					19,366

WHISKY—Sales, 30 bbls. State, in bond, at 25c. ℘ gallon. Market very dull.

WOOL—Has been comparatively quiet since our last, but held with firmness. Mr. JAMES LYNCH, broker, has compiled the following statement of the

Stock of Wool in New-York.

January 1.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Domestic fleece, ℔s	4,450,000	3,000,000	4,200,000
Pulled, ℔s	800,000	—	—
Texas, ℔s	930,000	250,000	—
California and Oregon, ℔s	1,150,000	1,250,000	500,000
Total Domestics	7,330,000	4,500,000	4,700,000

	1867. Bales.	1866. Bales.	1865. Bales.
Cape	6,600	2,500	12,000
Australian	630	—	—
Mestiza	9,100	3,000	2,000
Coarse South American	830	450	700
Fine Chilian	900	600	400
East India	4,500	4,000	3,000
Donskoi	900	200	350
Mediterranean	900	3,500	6,000
Sundry	1,100	1,800	3,000
Total foreign bales	25,460	16,050	27,450

Stock in ℔s.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Foreign	14,902,500	7,800,000	13,000,000
Domestic	7,330,000	4,500,000	4,700,000
Total	22,232,500	12,300,000	17,700,000

Foreign Imports of Wool at New-York.

Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.	1866. Bales.	1865. Bales.	1864. Bales.
From Buenos Ayres	22,693	14,420	14,360
From Montevideo	1,980	759	3,923
From Rio Grande	1,817	1,071	1,668
From Chili	926	2,947	3,487
From West Indies	275	60	1,433
From Cape of Good Hope	14,067	6,617	27,394
From Adelaide	1,152	1,109	—
From England	9,259	9,205	15,602
From France	333	1,645	20,955
From Russia	3,151	7,415	9,445
From Antwerp	892	1,570	1,746
From Hamburg	757	104	1,051
From Bombay	1,312	5,670	3,586
From Sundry	110	846	9,018
Total	58,724	53,429	113,668

	Bales.		Bales.
Total foreign, 1866	58,724	Total foreign, 1863	107,371
Total foreign, 1865	53,429	Total foreign, 1862	88,883
Total foreign, 1864	113,668		

Coastwise arrivals of Wool at New-York.

Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.	1866. Bales.	1865. Bales.	1864. Bales.
From San Francisco	2,560	3,326	5,485
From San Francisco, via Aspinwall	5,134	5,671	6,331
From Texas	14,894	1,644	—
From New-Orleans	2,918	1,014	—
From Savannah	862	555	—
From sundry Southern	568	348	—
From interior by railroad, canal and river steamers	65,045	70,036	100,000
From interior, in transit	39,413	45,000	23,000

Total arrivals of Wool in New-York in 1866:

	Bales.	Pounds.
Foreign	58,724	36,066,176
California	7,694	3,847,000
Texas	14,894	4,468,200
New-Orleans	2,918	1,167,200
Savannah	862	362,040
Sundry Southern	568	113,600
From interior	65,045	13,009,000
Total	150,705	59,033,216
1865	136,023	50,460,203
1864	225,484	77,699,443

Foreign Wool Imported into United States.

	1866.	1865.	1864.
New-York	36,066,176	30,266,540	51,798,943
Boston	20,027,958	14,292,412	20,780,124
Philadelphia	171,000	450,000	1,513,000
Baltimore	597,150	595,800	870,980
Total	56,862,284	45,604,752	74,963,047

Estimate of Total Wool Clip of the United States in 1866.

	Pounds.
Washed—On sheep, tub-washed and pulled	120,000,000
Unwashed—California and Oregon	9,000,000
Texas	6,000,000
Sundry Southern	2,000,000
Total	137,000,000
Yielding about one-half pure Wool, or say	68,500,000
The product of 56,862,234 ℔s. foreign may be set down at 40 per cent. clean	22,744,913
Leaving of pure Wool, grown and imported in 1866	91,244,913

There are in the United States about 1,600 woolen mills, containing about 6,000 sets of carding machines, capable of consuming annually 170,000,000 ℔s. clean material.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements include 1,450 bales Cotton at ¼d.@9-32d. by sailing vessel, and 5-16d. by steamer, ℘ ℔.; 53,000 bushels Corn at 2½d.@2¾d. by sailing vessel, and 4½d. by steamer, ℘ bushel; 300 boxes Cheese at 20s. and 30 hhds. Tobacco at 25s. ℘ ton. For London, 300 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 6d. ℘ 280 ℔s.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Jan. 4, 1867.

MEATS.

Dealers report prices quite firm this week on all the principal articles, with a less active demand, and moderate supplies available to buyers.

Retail Prices of Meats in New-York:

Beef, roasting pieces, ℘ ℔	$ 25	@	30
Beef, chuck-roast, ℘ ℔	15	@	20
Beef, round, ℘ ℔	18	@	24
Beef, rumps, ℘ ℔	17	@	28
Beef, porter-house steak, ℘ ℔	30	@	40
Beef, sirloin steak, ℘ ℔	25	@	30
Beef, coarse cuts, ℘ ℔	10	@	20
Beef, corned, ℘ ℔	10	@	22
Beef, smoked, ℘ ℔	20	@	30
Beef tongues, each	1 00	@1	50
Mutton, by the carcass, ℘ ℔	10	@	15
Mutton, hind-quarters, ℘ ℔	12	@	18
Mutton, fore-quarters, ℘ ℔	9	@	12
Mutton, chops, ℘ ℔	15	@	25
Mutton, legs, ℘ ℔	18	@	25
Pigs, roasting, each	2 75	@4	00
Pork, joints, ℘ ℔	15	@	18
Pork steaks, ℘ ℔	18	@	20
Pork, corned, ℘ ℔	15	@	18
Bacon, ℘ ℔	18	@	22
Hams, ℘ ℔	16	@	22
Shoulders, ℘ ℔	14	@	18
Veal, hind-quarters, ℘ ℔	18	@	28
Veal, fore-quarters, ℘ ℔	12	@	20
Veal cutlets, ℘ ℔	30	@	40
Veal, fillets, ℘ ℔	30	@	40
Veal, loins, ℘ ℔	22	@	30
Sausages, country made, ℘ ℔	16	@	20
Lard, ℘ ℔	15	@	20
Suet, ℘ ℔	15	@	20
Haslets, each	6	@	15
Tripe, ℘ ℔	8	@	10

POULTRY AND GAME.

Supplies are fair, and prices rather in favor of buyers. The demand is moderate to-day. Venison is more abundant; so likewise are Turkeys, Geese, Partridges and Prairie Chickens.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game in New-York:

Chickens, ℘ ℔	$ 23	@	28
Chickens, broiling, ℘ pair	75	@1	25
Ducks, ℘ ℔	24	@	30
Ducks, ℘ pair	1 00	@2	50
Ducks, Brant, ℘ pair	1 75	@2	25
Ducks, broadbill, ℘ pair	1 00	@1	25
Ducks, Canvas Back, ℘ pair	4 00	@5	00
Ducks, Mallard, ℘ pair	1 00	@1	50
Ducks, Red-head, ℘ pair	1 75	@2	25
Ducks, teal, ℘ pair	50	@	62
Ducks, Widgeon, ℘ pair	75	@1	00
Fowls, ℘ ℔	18	@	22
Fowls, Bucks Co., ℘ ℔	25	@	28
Geese, ℘ ℔	18	@	25
Geese, Wild, each	87	@1	25
Guinea Hens, ℘ pair	87	@1	00
Partridges, ℘ pair	1 00	@1	50
Pigeons, squab, ℘ pair	75	@1	00
Prairie Chickens, ℘ pair	75	@1	00
Quail, ℘ doz.	2 50	@3	50
Rabbits, ℘ pair	62	@	75
Squirrels, each	8	@	10
Turkeys, ℘ ℔	22	@	28
Venison ℘ ℔	15	@	25
Wild Turkeys, ℘ ℔	25	@	30

FISH.

Most kinds are in very light stock to-day, and quoted higher. The run of custom is, consequently, limited. There were a few lots of excellent fresh Mackerel on sale to-day, but at rather fancy prices.

Retail Prices of Fish in New-York:

Bass, ℘ ℔	$ 20	@	30
Black-fish, ℘ ℔	12	@	15
Cat-fish, ℘ ℔	12	@	15
Clams, ℘ doz.	25	@1	00
Cod, ℘ ℔	15	@	18
Codfish, steak, ℘ ℔	15	@	18
Cod, dried, ℘ ℔	10	@	12
Crabs, ℘ dozen	20	@	30
Eels, ℘ ℔	20	@	25
Flounders, ℘ ℔	15	@	18
Frost Fish, ℘ ℔	10	@	12
Haddock, ℘ ℔	12	@	15
Halibut, ℘ ℔	25	@	30
Halibut, smoked, ℘ ℔	20	@	24
Herrings, smoked, ℘ bunch	8	@	18
Lobsters, ℘ ℔	8	@	10
Mackerel, fresh, each	25	@	30
Mackerel, salt, each	10	@	18
Mackerel, smoked, ℘ ℔	15	@	20
Oysters, ℘ 100	75	@3	50
Oysters, pickled, ℘ 100	2 00	@3	00
Perch, ℘ ℔	15	@	18
Pickerel, ℘ ℔	20	@	25
Salmon, fresh, ℘ ℔	75	@1	00
Salmon, smoked, ℘ ℔	30	@	35
Salmon, pickled, ℘ ℔	24	@	26
Scollops, ℘ quart	35	@	40
Shad, fresh, each	1 12	@1	50
Smelts, ℘ ℔	25	@	30
Sounds and Tongues, ℘ ℔	16	@	20
Sunfish, ℘ ℔	—	@	12
Trout, salmon, ℘ ℔	25	@	30
Turtle, Green, ℘ ℔	25	@	30

VEGETABLES.

A moderate business has been transacted since our last. To-day trade is reported dull, on the basis of our revised quotations, which show a firmer market in several instances. Cauliflowers are disappearing.

Retail Prices of Vegetables in New-York:

Beans, steeped, ℘ quart	$ 20	@	25
Beets, new, ℘ half peck	20	@	30
Cabbages, new, each	8	@	15
Cabbages, red, each	15	@	20
Carrots, new, ℘ dozen	18	@	25
Cauliflowers, each	25	@	50
Celery, ℘ bunch	12	@	20
Garlic, ℘ bunch	20	@	25
Lettuce, ℘ head	8	@	12
Leeks, ℘ bunch	8	@	10
Onions, ℘ peck	50	@	62
Onions, ℘ quart	6	@	10
Oyster Plant, ℘ bunch	10	@	15
Parsnips, ℘ dozen	5	@	8
Parsley, ℘ bunch	8	@	10
Potatoes, ℘ bbl.	2 75	@3	75
Potatoes, ℘ peck	40	@	45
Potatoes, Sweet, ℘ peck	75	@1	00
Pumpkins, each	20	@	40
Sage and Thyme, ℘ bunch	2	@	4
Squash, ℘ ℔	3	@	5
Spinach, ℘ half peck	18	@	25
Turnips, new, ℘ half peck	12	@	20
Water Cresses, ℘ quart	10	@	12

FRUIT.

Trade is very slow in this line. Prices are without essential change.

Retail Prices of Fruit in New-York:

Almonds, ℘ ℔	$ 40	@	50
Apples, ℘ half peck	35	@	65
Apples, Lady, ℘ quart	37	@	50
Chestnuts, ℘ quart	25	@	35
Cranberries, ℘ quart	15	@	25
Currants, Zante, ℘ ℔	15	@	20
Dates, ℘ ℔	30	@	40
Figs, ℘ ℔	30	@	50
Grapes, ℘ ℔	15	@	30
Grapes, Malaga, ℘ ℔	75	@1	00
Hickory Nuts, ℘ quart	18	@	25
Lemons, ℘ doz.	20	@	50
Oranges, ℘ doz.	37	@1	25
Pears, ℘ quart	25	@	50
Raisins, ℘ ℔	15	@	30

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

A limited demand exists for most articles, on the basis of last week's quotations. The supply of Eggs and Honey is less liberal.

Retail Prices in New-York:

Butter, pr. to ch. table, ℘ ℔	48	@	50
Butter, fair to good ℘ ℔	40	@	45
Butter, cooking, ℘ ℔	25	@	35
Cheese, ℘ ℔	15	@	20
Eggs, ℘ doz.	—	@	50
Honey, White Clover, ℘ can	75	@1	00
Honey, White Clover, ℘ bottle	30	@	—
Honey, Comb, ℘ ℔	40	@	50

SUNDRIES.

Retail Prices in New-York:

Coal, ℘ ton of 2,000 ℔s.	$6 00	@ 8	00
Coffee, Green, ℘ ℔	30	@	45
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ℘ ℔	35	@	52
Coffee, R'st and Gro'd, ℘ ℔	30	@	52
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ℘ ℔	10	@	25
Flour, Extra Family ℘ bbl.	14 00	@19	00
Flour, Family, ℘ 24 ℔ bags	1 62	@ 2	75
Meal, Corn, ℘ 25 ℔ bags	1 00	@ 1	25
Meal, Oat, ℘ 25 ℔ bags	1 25	@ 1	75
Molasses, ℘ gallon	65	@ 1	00
Rice, ℘ ℔	10	@	13
Soap, by the box, ℘ ℔	9	@	12
Sugar, Brown, ℘ ℔	11	@	14
Sugar, Soft White, ℘ ℔	14½	@	15½
Sugar, Crushed, &c., ℘ ℔	16	@	17
Syrup, ℘ gallon	75	@ 1	75
Teas, English Breakf't, ℘ ℔	80	@ 1	25
Teas, Green, ℘ ℔	90	@ 1	75
Teas, Mixed, ℘ ℔	65	@ 1	10
Milk, ℘ quart	—	@	12

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIFTY-SECOND-ST. BAPTIST CHAPEL, southwest corner of 3d-av.—Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Minister in charge. Subject of discourse SUNDAY, Jan. 6: Morning—*A Sermon for the New Year.* Evening—*Queen Esther, or the Ventures of Faith.* Residence of Pastor, No. 163 East 53th-st., second door west of 2d-av.; Pastor's Study, Chapel Building, third story.

A WEEK OF PRAYER.—The second week in January, commencing on SUNDAY, 6th inst., will be observed by this congregation as a week of especial prayer, for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit and the revival of religion. Services will be holden in the chapel every evening during the week, at 7½ o'clock, and at such other times as notice thereof may be given hereafter.

NO. 814 BROADWAY.—SUNDAY MEETINGS. Seats free. At 10½ A. M., discussion on the *Divinity of Christ.* At 3 P. M. discussion on the *Moral Influence of Theatres.* At 7½ P. M. Dr. LAZARUS makes the opening address before the Progressive Conference, on *Social Medicine; or, the Physiology of Reforms;* after which general discussion.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Rev. E. P. ROGERS, D. D., will, by request of the Association, preach to young men in his church, 5th-av., corner 21st-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are cordially invited.

MISS LIZZIE DOTEN, THE BOSTON Medium, will speak before the Society of Spiritualists, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Morning lecture free. Admission in the evening 10 cents.

IS THIS THE TIME?—MR. S. S. SNOW, PASTOR of the Church of the Second Advent, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject: *Signs of the Times, and Prophetic Chronology.*

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH, 27TH-ST., near 3d-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by Rev. J. A. WOOD, of the Wyoming Con. Also, preaching by the same and revival services EVERY EVENING during next week.

REV. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, THE Rector, will preach in All Saints Church, in Henry-st., corner Scammel, on SUNDAY, Jan. 6, both MORNING and EVENING. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, TO-MORROW (SABBATH) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. In the evening at 7½ Rev. A. P. MACUBERY will preach. The public are invited.

REV. GEO. MINGINS, REV. W. C. VAN METER, of the Howard Mission, Rev. ALFRED ROE, and others, will address the Sabbath-school of the Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 46th-st., at its anniversary next SABBATH EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

ST. BARNABAS CHAPEL, (PROTESTANT Episcopal,) Rev. S. H. HILLIARD, Mulberry-st., near Bleecker, two blocks east of Broadway. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All seats free. Come and help us.

REV. ALEXANDER BURGESS, D. D., will enter upon his duties as Rector of St. John's Church, corner Washington and Johnson sts., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY 6th inst., (Epiphany.) Service 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. EMERSON will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services commence at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF OUR LORD, southwest corner 8th-av. and 34th-st.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-av.—First-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; fine order; $25,000; possession; others, $12,000 to $60,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

REV. DR. TAYLOR, OF NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., will preach in the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, corner Madison-av. and 29th-st., on SUNDAY, Jan. 6, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. DR. MARSH WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, (Dr. Taylor's.) Subject—*The Excise Law.*

REV. WILLIAM F. MORGAN, D. D., will preach (D. V.) on EPIPHANY NIGHT, Jan. 6, in St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

40TH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Lexington-av. The Pastor, Rev. J. E. ANNAN, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND OTHER religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following Wards every SABBATH, as follows, viz.:

First Ward—No. 37 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
Fifth Ward—No. 74 West Broadway, 6 P. M.
Sixth Ward—No. 122 Leonard-st., 3 P. M.
Tenth Ward—No. 130 Canal-st., 7½ P. M.
Eleventh Ward—No. 21 Avenue D, 3½ and 7½ P. M.
Eleventh Ward—No. 44 Avenue C, (German,) 7½ P. M.
Thirteenth Ward—No. 70 Columbia-st., 3½ P. M.
Fourteenth Ward—No. 191 Elm-st., 3 P. M.
Fifteenth Ward—No. 60 Bleecker-st., 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
Sixteenth Ward—No. 273 West 25th-st., 7½ P. M.
Seventeenth Ward—No. 147 5th-st., 10½ A. M.
Eighteenth Ward—East 22d-st., near 1st-av., 7½ P. M.
Nineteenth Ward—Lexington-av., corner of East 46th-st., 3½ P. M.
Twentieth Ward—No. 449 11th-av., 3½ P. M.

GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

MEETINGS UNDER THE AUSPICES of the Protestant Episcopal Clerical Association will be held during the week of prayer, as follows:

MONDAY, Jan 7—12, noon, at the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av. and 10th-st.

TUESDAY, Jan. 8—3½ P. M., at the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av. and 30th-st.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9—3½ P. M., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st.

THURSDAY, Jan 10—3½ P. M., at the Anthon Memorial Church, No. 108 West 48th-st.

FRIDAY, Jan. 11—3½ P. M., at St. George's Chapel, Stuyvesant-square and 16th-st.

SATURDAY, Jan. 12—3½ P. M., at the Church of the Ascension. The public are invited to attend.

REV. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR WILL preach on SUNDAY MORNING to the congregation of the late Rev. Dr. HAWKS, in the large chapel of the University on Washington-square. Services at 10½. This chapel has been occupied solely by the congregation of the late Dr. Hawks for the past eighteen months, who will continue their services here until their removal to their new Memorial Chapel of the Holy Saviour in East 25th-st., now approaching completion. As there is another and smaller chapel in the University which is occupied by other congregations, and as the public announcements of services appear occasionally to conflict, this notice is given in explanation.

SUNDAY SERVICES.—THE NEW-ENGLAND (CONGREGATIONAL) CHURCH, West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Public services at 10½ A. M., followed by the administration of the Lord's Supper. In place of the usual evening service there will be a meeting of the Sabbath-school at 6½ o'clock. The annual distribution of gifts will be made, and addresses are promised by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, D. D., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, A. BAXTER MERWIN, Esq., and others. Singing by the children.

THE CHURCHES CONNECTED WITH the Presbytery of New-York will hold services every evening of next week, commencing at 7½ o'clock. On MONDAY, at the First Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Paxton's; on TUESDAY, at the church corner of 19th-st. and 5th-av., (Dr. Rice's;) on WEDNESDAY, at the West 23d-st. Church, (Dr. Clarke's;) on THURSDAY, at Madison-av. Church, (Dr. Krebs';) on FRIDAY, at the Brick Church. (Mr. Murray's.)

A UNION SERVICE OF DIFFERENT denominations will be held in St. Paul's M. E. Church (4th-av. and 22d-st.) on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. There will be Prayer-meetings at 3 P. M. on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS,) and on the other three days of next week in St. Paul's M. E. Church.

REV. NEVIN WOODSIDE, HAVING accepted a unanimous call to become Pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., (between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st.,) Brooklyn, will commence his labors in his new field on SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The public are cordially invited. Sabbath-school at 2 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, having removed from Broome-st., meet for worship at Lyric Hall, 42d-st., junction of Broadway and 7th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Pilgrim's Fight with Apolyon.* Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Bible Class at 3 P. M. All are invited.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN. (Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S.)—All the pews in this house will be publicly rented for one year on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, 1867, commencing at 7 o'clock, and no postponement on account of the weather. By order of the Trustees.

H. S. WELD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 6th inst., corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M., and concert of prayer for seamen at 7½ P. M. Preaching corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

"THE STONE POWER OF DANIEL A Civil Government; or, a Republic the Divine Model." Rev. WM. PATTON, D. D., will preach a sermon on this subject in the West Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Hastings',) 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 6. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

LIFE ONLY IN CHRIST—THE SCRIPTURE doctrine of the resurrection, as contained in the fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians, will be expounded by Dr. MORRIS, of Philadelphia, on SUNDAY EVENING, at University Buildings, Washington-square, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. D. E. CLAPP, of the East Genesee Conference, (late Gen. Clapp, U. S. V.,) will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, at 7 P. M. Class-meeting and Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Sacrament at close of morning sermon. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Christopher and Bedford sts.—SUNDAY being the Fortieth Anniversary of the organization of the Church, the Pastor will preach at 10½ A. M. a sermon appropriate to the occasion. Preaching also at 7½ P. M., when the Pastor will deliver the annual New-Year's Sermon.

EPIPHANY.—THE ANNUAL MISSIONARY service of the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., will be held next SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by the Missionary Bishops of Nebraska and Colorado, and a collection made for foreign and domestic missions.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. Discourse of the evening—*Shall a State be Admitted to the Union which Administers Justice on the Basis of the Color of the Skin?*

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL preach before the Medical Students' Christian Union, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 6. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Medical students and practitioners are cordially invited to attend.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the morning—*New-Year's Sermon to his Congregation*; for the evening—*New-Year's Sermon to Young People.*

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of 46th-st.—Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., will on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., preach his annual sermon to the aged; and at 7½ P. M. an annual sermon to young men. Subject at each service—*Solomon's Proverbs on the right use of the Heart.*

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold Divine service at the French Church Du Saint Esprit, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., TO-MORROW (Sunday), at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, AT Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., every SUNDAY. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Communicants' meeting last Saturday evening in every month, at 8 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts. Rev. F. T. BROWN, D. D., of Chicago, Ill., will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ A. M. Communion of the Lord's Supper at 3 P. M. Rev. S. F. FARMER will preach at 7½ P. M. All seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Epiphany, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes; and Rev. Dr. NEELY, Bishop Elect of Maine, at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE (late Free Episcopal Chapel) 3d av., between 77th and 78th-sts.—Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector. Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. ROBERT LOWRY will preach at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORner Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. Dr. IRVING, Rector. Morning service at 10½; afternoon service at 3½ o'clock.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—EAST 17TH-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by Rev. W. P. CORBIT, Pastor. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 28TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Services LORD'S-DAY, Jan. 6, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching MORNING and EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine Service and Sermon in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Services every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

WANTED—A PEW IN CALVARY CHURCH, for a few months. Address S., care of the Librarian, Society Library, University-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamber-work and fine washing; no objection to either City or country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 19 Hester-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, game and pastry; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 95 West 19th-st., back room.

A PERSON WISHES TO INFORM LADIES and gentlemen that they will find washing and ironing and all kinds of French fluting done in the best manner, terms moderate, at No. 524 6th-av., third floor, front room.

FAMILIES WANTING CAPABLE SERVANTS immediately for City or country, and good German girls, can be suited promptly with civil competent female help at the large first-class Employment Institute, No. 106 6th-av., below 9th-st.

A RESPECTABLE AND COMPETENT young lady wishes a situation as governess; will assist in sewing. Address S. W. B., Long Island City.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE PROtestant coachman and gardener, with first-class references and long experience in the business; will work for moderate wages for the Winter. Call or address JOHN G., No. 81 Nassau-st., office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; can give several years of the highest City reference. Can be seen at his last employer's, No. 51 West 22d-st.; or address M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOY OR YOUNG MAN IN A LAW office, to act as student and clerk. Address ATTORNEY, Box No. 140 *Times* Office, in handwriting of applicant, stating salary expected.

WANTED—SALESMEN WITH TRADE. INquire of SWEETSER & CO., No. 77 Franklin-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS—ONE WHO IS entirely competent to aid children in their lessons for school and will keep their clothes in order; to such a person fair compensation will be paid and kind treatment given. Address R. L., Box No. 1,964 Post-office, with particulars, in hand-writing of applicant.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Parisian Fancy Spectacle, CENDRILLON. Characters by Miss Eliza Newton, Mrs. W. Gomersal, Mrs. M. Wilkins, Miss S. Cole, Miss Alicia Mandeville, Miss S. A. Hinckley, Miss Annie Yeomans, Mrs. H. Bland, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "OURS." Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Miss Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, &c.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Edwin Booth as PESCARA and PETRUCHIO.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE HUGUENOT CAPTAIN. Mr. Charles Barron, Young America, Grand German Opera Chorus, &c.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS, JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE, and THE FOREST OF BONDY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, Mme. Adelaide Ristori as MARY STUART.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7½, ROBINSON CRUSOE and TRYING IT ON. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS DAY, commencing at 10 A. M. and 2½ P. M., MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mlle. DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c. NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Corner Grand and Crosby sts.
THIS EVENING, GREAT MASONIC FAIR in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, PUBLIC REHEARSAL of the NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.

CLINTON HALL,
Astor-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, VALENTINE VOUSDEN. THE UNITY OF NATIONS.

ART ASSOCIATION,
No. 653 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Bierstadt's last great painting, "THE STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS."

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,
No. 618 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History. LECTURES UPON THE MICROSCOPE.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY,
3d-av., between 6th and 7th sts.
THIS EVENING, CONCERT OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. BAND.

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Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Our Ocean Telegraph dispatches are to yesterday morning.

The London *Times* editorially says that the relations of Great Britain with all foreign Powers except the United States have never been better, and it urges upon the Government the speedy adjustment of all difficulties with this country.

The ocean yachts are still the subjects of gossip and interest.

Reports from Rome indicate an amicable termination of the negotiations between the Pope and the Italian Government.

The Turkish Government permits foreign ships of war to carry refugees from Candia. A Turkish victory over the Candians is reported.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Howard introduced a resolution of inquiry on Mexican Affairs. It went over until to-day. The remainder of the session was taken up with a debate on Mr. Trumbull's bill taking from the President the power to issue a general amnesty to rebels. The Senate was addressed by Mr. Johnson, Mr. Howard and Mr. Howe. The bill was passed by a vote of 27 to 7, and now goes to the President.

In the House Mr. Schenck asked leave to introduce a bill regulating the elections for Senators, so that when the meeting of the Legislature occurs on Tuesday, the second Tuesday after shall be held to be the fourteenth day thereafter. On motion of Mr. Julian the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so arranging the tariff on sugars, molasses, coffee and other articles, as to discriminate in favor of free grown as against slave grown products. Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, introduced a bill to prevent and punish bribery in the election of Senators and Representatives in Congress, which was read twice and referred. It makes the giving or offering of a bribe to secure an election a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment, and by disqualification from holding office under the United States. Mr. Schenck, on leave, introduced a bill to continue pensions to army and navy pensioners, notwithstanding their appointment to civil office, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the President's annual Message.

GENERAL NEWS.

The new Leland Hotel at Springfield, Ill., has been completed, and was thrown open to the stockholders and invited guests on New-Year's eve. The *Journal* of that city gives a lengthy description of the building, and states that it is in its general appearance one of the most imposing and symmetrical of its kind in the West. The hotel was built by a stock company, at a cost, including furnishing, of $297,000, and has been leased for a term of years by the Messrs. Leland, of New-York, under the firm of H. S. Leland & Co. It will be conducted under the personal supervision of Mr. H. S. Leland, assisted by his brother Warren Leland.

At Boston on Thursday evening the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company were put in direct communication between New-Orleans, La., and Heart's Content, N. F., *via* Louisville, Ky. Superintendent McKay, of Heart's Content, reported his time 2:08 o'clock A. M., thermometer 20°; Valentia, Ireland, time 5:09 o'clock P. M. The New-Orleans operator reported his time 11:50 o'clock P. M., thermometer at freezing point.

Stratton, held for the murder of Pollock in an affray at Van Vrankin's Corners, N. Y., three months ago, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $15,000.

The brig *A. H. Horsa*, from the West Indies, of and for Boston with a cargo of salt, went ashore in a gale on the 27th ult., on the south side Island of Nashawinen, Buzzard Bay, and broke in two. The Captain and a colored seaman succeeded in getting ashore, but the rest of the crew, seven in number, were drowned.

The death sentence of the Fenians lately convicted at Sweetsburgh has been commuted to twenty years' imprisonment.

A. Judson Crane, a prominent lawyer of Richmond, Va., died on Thursday night.

The Ohio Legislature has ratified the Constitutional Amendment.

LOCAL NEWS.

From the Annual Report of the Croton Aqueduct Commissioners, now in course of compilation, it appears that the receipts for water rents during the year was $1,035,558 66. Ninety-nine miles of sewers have been constructed, and the work on the great storage reservoir in Putnam County has been commenced. The high service reservoir in Manhattanville will be finished in 1868.

Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday over the remains of Frederick Randall, who was mysteriously wounded on New-Year's Eve. The Jury found that the wound was inflicted by some unknown person, whether by accident or otherwise, they could not determine.

An inquest was commenced yesterday, by Coroner Gamble, on the body of John McAndrew, who was shot by Louis Muller, on New-Year's Day in Ninth-avenue, near Forty-first-street, during a quarrel. Absence of witnesses necessitated an adjournment.

A daring highway robbery and attempted murder were perpetrated near West Hoboken on Thursday evening, the victim being Mr. E. R. Baker, of this City. Mr. Baker was robbed of $98 and a diamond pin, and was severely cut and bruised. The robbers escaped.

Yesterday afternoon, Jack Jerolemon, a colored man, was arrested in this City on a charge of burglariously entering the house of Mr. Ward, in Newark, and shooting Mrs. Ward. The prisoner admitted his guilt, and stated that he was drunk at the time he shot Mrs. Ward.

A meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn in favor of a reform in municipal affairs, was held last evening, Hon. George Hall presiding. A committee comprising some of the prominent citizens of Brooklyn was appointed to consider the subjects of reform.

In the case of James Coddington, charged with representing himself to be worth property he did not own, on a bond given to an Internal Revenue Collector, United States Commissioner Betts yesterday refused to reduce the bail from $10,000.

A Greek gentleman, recently from Candia, delivered a lecture in the hall at the corner of Broadway and Twentieth-street last evening, his subject being "The Long Struggles of the Candians for Liberty."

The examination into the alleged swindling transactions of Folger and Tibbs, was continued yesterday, before Justice Hogan, but did not reach any important result.

During the month of December, 9,638 emigrants arrived at Castle Garden. The larger number sailed from Liverpool.

Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday, but transacted no business of public importance. They will hold their last session to-day.

A fire occurred yesterday morning at No. 359 Broadway, which resulted in a loss of $53,000 on stocks and building, all covered by insurance.

Superintendent Kennedy will issue an order to-day, directing the rigid enforcement of the Excise Law on and after the 12th inst.

The argument in the case of Tilton, Devlin & Lavan, in the alleged whisky frauds, is set down for the 16th inst.

There was another active day in the Gold Room yesterday, but less excitement in price. The advance of Thursday was supported up to 133⅞@134 ₩ cent. Exchange on London, 109¼. Money active among the Brokers, at 7 ₩ cent. The Public Funds firmer, and in large demand. The Railways steady through the forenoon, but lower at the close.

Business in Produce and Merchandise was somewhat brisker yesterday. Breadstuffs were dearer; Cotton and Petroleum buoyant. Moderate Freight engagements were reported.

Taxation and the Industrial Interests—Mr. Wells' Report.

The report of Mr. Wells, the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, on the taxation of the country and the modifications required in the interest of the Treasury and of trade, forms an admirable groundwork for the discussion upon which Congress must speedily enter. Tariff legislation, and perhaps legislation in regard to the system of internal revenue, there will be; and it is important that any action shall be predicated upon a correct understanding of the evils that exist and the remedies that may be most advantageously employed. The danger to be apprehended arises from the efforts of special classes in their own behalf, and from the limited appreciation of the bearings which high duties for the protection of particular interests have upon the general welfare of the community. The demand for exceptional legislation is too frequently considered in connection with a narrow survey of facts, and the general good is sacrificed in a vain endeavor to confer benefit upon an insignificant minority. To wiser legislation the great obstacle has been a want of knowledge, and the report of Mr. Wells derives its value from the effect which it may be expected to have upon the intelligence of Congress and the country. Of his fitness for the task intrusted to him there can be no doubt. His labors as a member of the Commission appointed to revise the revenue system indicated his aptitude for patient, exhaustive inquiry, and familiarized him with the nature and sources of the information embraced in his present investigation. The subject is practical, and he deals with it practically. Economic principles, of course, come within the scope of his remark, and their bearing may be traced in some of the conclusions at which he has arrived. Evidently, however, he is a diligent student of facts, rather than a theorist of any school. And his report is an armory of facts which should tell upon the judgment of Congress, whether the principles he enunciates be acquiesced in or not.

The Report opens with a glance at two or three features of the Internal Revenue system, and a comprehensive review of our industrial condition. The fact is noted, that though the abatement or repeal of internal taxation to the extent of $50,000,000 has afforded relief to many branches of industry, the consumers have not realized corresponding advantages in the shape of reduced prices. Further revision is necessary to prevent frauds which the efforts of Government have in the nature of things failed to check. The item of distilled spirits affords the most notable illustration upon this head. The ascertained consumption of spirits in the United States should, with the present tax, yield an annual revenue of $80,000,000, whereas the actual receipts are below $30,000,000. In other words, for every three gallons that pay the tax, five evade its payment. The law for the collection of the duty on spirits is, then, a failure—first, because of the extremely high rate of the tax; and second, because of radical evils connected with the administration of the law. Mr. Wells recommends the reduction of the tax to one dollar per gallon as a maximum. To obviate the other difficulty, he proposes that the appointment and retention of revenue officers shall be regulated solely by considerations of competency and fidelity. He contends that a qualified corps of officials can be obtained only by education, and that they can be retained only by being placed above the corruption and vicissitudes of partisan politics.

The tax on tobacco invites fraud to an extent second only to that on spirits. The loss to the revenue on tobacco alone, in a single section of the country, is reported as probably exceeding $20,000 daily.

The movement for the reduction or repeal of the tax on raw cotton is resisted by Mr. Wells, who thinks that a tax not exceeding three cents per pound may be collected, at any rate for a time, with less injury to the production of cotton in the United States than would follow the imposition of an equal amount of taxation on other branches of industry. On the other hand, he recommends the repeal of the taxes on carriages, watches and plate, as inquisitorial in their character, and not compensating by their amount for the annoyance they occasion to the people, and the trouble and expense entailed upon the Government.

It is to be regretted, we think, that Mr. Wells has not included the income tax within this branch of his investigation. To the inquisitorial character which he deprecates in other cases it adds a vexation and an injustice peculiarly its own. And any revision of the revenue system will be incomplete which permits the wrongs and anomalies of this tax to continue unabated.

The proposition of the Revenue Commission for the establishment of some judicial tribunal to take cognizance only of violations of the revenue laws, is renewed. Delay and expense in litigation might it is suggested, be thus obviated, while the administration of the law would be rendered more prompt and efficient.

So much for what may be termed the incidental and subordinate features of the report.

Before considering the Tariff as it is, or propounding suggestions for its amendment, Mr. Wells states the circumstances which render thorough and careful revision necessary. These are found in the condition and necessities of the industrial interests, especially those which are brought into competition with similar producing interests of other countries. Another object of revision should be to simplify the existing schedule of rates.

Mr. Wells attributes to the industrial condition of the country four characteristics: First, great activity during the past year, with a consequent extension of business; second, an unprecedented advance in the invention of machinery for economizing labor or perfecting products and processes; third, an ever-increasing influx of foreign immigrants; fourth, an unwonted spirit of enterprise. There has been, apparently, great prosperity, and a degree of national development for which the Old World affords no parallel. Nevertheless, disturbing elements have grown out of the war, which, acting concurrently, have served, according to Mr. Wells, to create and maintain a most extraordinary advance in the prices of labor and commodities, to lessen the purchasing power of wages and money, "and to place the entire industry of the country in an abnormal and most unsatisfactory condition."

The wages of labor have not advanced, however, so largely as the prices of commodities. The wholesale prices of the leading articles of consumption in 1866, as compared with the mean of prices from 1859 to 1862, show an average advance of nearly ninety per cent. The retail prices have advanced yet more largely. Rents, too, have risen beyond all comparison. *Per contra*, the average increase in the prices of labor since 1860 has been but sixty per cent. There has moreover been a relative decrease in the number of hands employed in certain industries in Massachusetts to the extent of about eleven per cent.

Among the results of the enormous increase of prices has been a decrease of production and consumption, indicating a partial suspension of national development. Upon this point the report brings together much suggestive information. Many forms of industry have suffered severely. In the cotton manufactures of Massachusetts (other than calico) the decrease in the number of hands employed has reached thirty-one per cent., and in the quantity of raw cotton used, fifty-six per cent. The advance in the prices of lumber, resulting from the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, has very greatly diminished the construction of houses, factories and ships—"thus directly entailing an increase of rents, manufactured products and freights, and indirectly swelling the volume of prices of all labor and commodities." Inability to compete in our own or in foreign markets with similar products of other countries has also been occasioned. "In nearly every department of American industry," says Mr. Wells, "the possession of the home market is seriously interfered with, while our ability to compete with foreign nations in foreign markets is restricted to the sale of a very few articles in which the American producer is largely favored by natural or accidental advantages."

The shipping interest has suffered exceedingly. Our foreign commerce is being—as Mr. Wells describes it—"swept from the ocean." The opinion of experienced New-York shipowners is "that no voyage with an American vessel can be planned at the present time from the United States to any foreign port with a reasonable expectation of profit." The amount of American registered tonnage engaged in foreign trade has in five years decreased over fifty per cent. Formerly it exceeded that of Great Britain by about fifteen per cent.; now it is thirty-three per cent. less. How completely the building of ships has been arrested may be inferred from the statement of the Report that in November last there was but a single vessel in the course of construction in the shipyards of this City, and but one or two in the City of Boston.

What is true of ships is true of the printing and binding of books. Vessels may be built and equipped in the adjacent British Provinces for nearly fifty per cent. less money than here. And an American publisher may have his works printed and bound in England, and may pay the customs' duties upon them, and yet save a handsome percentage, as compared with the cost of production in the United States.

The effect of the influences which these cases exemplify, and of others of a kindred nature enumerated by Mr. Wells, is to retard the progress of many industries, and especially to retard the extension of manufacturing industry. Competition is diminished, an extravagant scale of prices is maintained, and the foundation laid for grievous monopolies. Everywhere the Government is the great despoiler. "In many descriptions of manufacture," this Report states, "the internal rates of taxation, superadded to the high prices paid for raw materials and for labor, sweep nearly all the profits into the coffers of the Government, and in many instances actually offers a bounty to the foreign competition." It is not surprising, in these circumstances, that the demand for relief is urgent and general among the producing interests of the country. The misfortune is that this demand, under an empirical teaching, usually goes no further than an increase in the tariff, while the causes from which we suffer point to reduced taxation, the resumption of specie payments and the removal of duties from raw materials of manufacture as the true agencies for bringing about improvement.

Some of Mr. Wells' facts in regard to the diminution of skilled labor will probably excite surprise. He shows, for instance, on the testimony of manufacturers, that the operatives who entered the army have not, as a general thing, returned to their old employments. Production therefore suffers from the unavoidable employment of operatives partially or wholly unskilled. From various causes a scarcity of female operatives has also been experienced.

The condition of our currency is dwelt upon by Mr. Wells as one of the most prolific sources of the evils from which we suffer. Gold and silver are properly a measure of value, because they are the product of labor, and, as such, the supply of them is regulated by natural laws. But the supply of our legal-tender paper money has depended exclusively on the wants of the Government and the activity of the printing-press. Hence, under the operation of our present currency, commercial values are arbitrary and capricious, and prices vary continually, in defiance of known laws or precedents. The spirit of speculation has taken the place of the spirit of production; distrust and uncertainty are accompanied with extravagance and recklessness. "These things," the Report reminds us, "have borne heavily on the laboring classes, and on most of the regular industries; have largely increased the cost of living, while they have given to the poor none of the compensating advantages which capitalists derive from an unsettling of the value of property." Mr. Webster's saying is cited as apposite. "Of all the contrivances," said the great Daniel, "for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been found more effectual than that which deludes them with an irredeemable paper currency."

Another cause of industrial and trading disturbance—and perhaps of all causes the most powerful—is the extent of the burden of national taxation. Mr. Wells' illustrative facts are most instructive. Thus, taking the revenue raised by internal taxation and from customs during the last fiscal year as the basis of calculation, we find that the taxation of the American people is heavier, per head, than that of any people in the world. It was $11 46, gold, *per capita*, against $10 92 in Great Britain, $7 97 in France, $5 59 in Belgium, $5 43 in Prussia, $5 27 in Austria. An examination of the ratio of taxation to property brings out a still unfavorable result. In the United States, during the last fiscal year, it amounted to three and ninety-three one-hundredths (3.93) per cent., while in Great Britain it was only nine-tenths of one per cent.

Our methods of levying taxes are correspondingly bad. In Great Britain the aim has been so to adjust taxes that they shall in the least possible degree disturb production or enhance prices. Here both these considerations have been disregarded. The tax of six per cent. levied on the value of the products of the woolen industry in Massachusetts has been equal to nearly twenty per cent. on the whole capital employed. The tax on the value of boots and shoes manufactured in the same State is equal to thirty per cent. on the capital. In Great Britain these and similar industries are exempt from taxation. Beside the taxes imposed, these are by good management made more productive than higher taxation on similar articles in this country. For example, Great Britain derives nearly twenty-eight per cent. of its gross revenue from the excise duties on the manufacture and sale of spirituous and fermented liquors and tobacco; while in the United States, with double the consumption of spirits and tobacco, the percentage of receipts from the same articles is less than six per cent.

The revenue system which this Report exposes involves, then, "a most extensive duplication of taxes, which in turn entails and maintains an undue enhancement of prices; a decrease both of production and consumption, and consequently of wealth; a restriction of exportation and of foreign commerce, and a large increase in the machinery and expense of collection."

Such are the most prominent characteristics of the present abnormal and disturbed condition of American industry. The recital of them is sufficient to prove the necessity of prompt, comprehensive and well-considered measures of relief. What these should be, in the judgment of Mr. Wells, we shall hereafter proceed to inquire.

Threatening State of Affairs in Eastern Europe.—From day to day scraps of news reach us of increased difficulties between the local Government of Serbia and the Ottoman Porte. As few of our readers are aware of the nature of these difficulties, which, in conjunction with the revolutionary risings of other Christians in Turkey, may eventually lead to the interference of several European Powers, let us state the case briefly. Serbia is nominally a Province of European Turkey, immediately south of the Hungarian boundary of Austria. Its local self-government is fully established and guaranteed by treaty under the protection of Russia, Austria, France and England. The present Prince of Serbia, for years at the head of its Government, is a very stiff-necked Serbian, and generally said to be popular with his people; but the Turks hold seven fortresses in the principality, which fact the Serbians have for a long time looked upon not only as degrading to themselves, but also as a constant menace and danger against their independence. In accordance with the popular feeling, the ruling Prince has lately demanded the evacuation of these fortresses by the Turks, to which the Porte is said to have replied, on the 5th of last December, that it was willing to evacuate six and only retain the possession of Belgrade, the strongest and most formidable of them all. The Prince considered this concession inadmissible and proceeded with the military organization of his people, of whom, at the latest dates by mail, he was reported to have 160,000 enrolled, the National Guard included. Quite a respectable army that. Russia, as a matter of course—the Serbians being all of the Greco-Russian Church—looks on with complacency as troubles thicken around the probable death-bed of the "sick man of Europe," and may interfere and probably will, but surely not to help the Turk. And France, England and Austria, what will they do?

The January Debt Exhibit—Further Liquidation.

Secretary McCulloch begins the new year with an excellent exhibit of the public indebtedness, indicating a further liquidation of over $6,000,000 of the national obligations in December. The net indebtedness is now full $214,356,297 less than it was sixteen months ago, which shows an average monthly reduction of about $13,400,000. The aggregate net indebtedness of the Government was on the 31st of August, 1865, $2,757,681,571; on the 31st of the following October, $2,740,854,758; on the 31st of July, 1866, $2,633,099,276; on the 30th of November, $2,549,631,238; and on the 31st ult., $2,543,325,174.

In December the outstanding volume of Seven-Thirty notes was reduced $23,137,150; of compound interest notes, $2,486,300, and of plain legal-tender notes, $4,944,007. The total reduction of the currency interest-bearing debt was $25,243,450. The aggregate of the coin-bearing bonds was increased $29,422,150, by the issue of consolidated Five-Twenties of 1865. Of the matured debt $6,087,195, and of the coin deposits $3,193,820, were paid off. The gross indebtedness was cut down $9,933,370. To the aggregate coin reserve in the Treasury $2,673,151 were added, and that portion of it absolutely owned by the Government was augmented $5,666,971. The currency reserve was diminished $6,300,066, or to an amount about equal to the reduction of the matured debt. The aggregate cash balance in the Treasury fell off $3,627,304.

The outstanding Five-Twenties of all issues now amount to $891,125,100, including $514,780,500 of the original or 1862 issue, $100,000,000 of the issue of 1864, $183,381,750 of the first 1865 issue, (May and November,) and $92,962,850 of the second (or consolidated) 1865 issue, (July and January.) The Six per Cents of 1881 now amount to $283,740,850, against $283,740,000 a month ago. These, with the $171,069,350 of Ten-Forties, constitute the bulk of the coin-bearing portion of the debt. The three series of the Seven-Thirty currency loan now outstanding reach $676,856,600, against $699,983,750 a month ago, making the total reduction in the Seven-Thirty line, (mainly of the first, or August issue, maturing in about eight months,) about one hundred and fifty-three millions from the aggregate issue of eight hundred and thirty millions through the Government Loan Agency.

In the line of circulating notes, it appears that the outstanding Compound Interest notes now amount to $144,900,840, against $147,387,140 a month ago. The outstanding volume of plain legal-tender notes is now $380,497,842, against $385,441,849 on the 1st of December. The aggregate legal-tender circulation is therefore $525,398,682, against $532,828,989 on the 1st ult., showing a decrease of about seven and a half millions in a month. The plain greenback circulation on June 1 was $402,128,318; Aug. 1, $400,361,728; Sept. 1, $399,603,592; Oct. 1, $399,165,292; Nov. 1, $390,195,785; Dec. 1, $385,441,849, and Jan. 1, 1867, $380,497,842, showing a contraction of about twenty-three millions in seven months.

The coin balance in the Treasury on the 1st inst. amounted to $97,841,967, including $81,399,287 absolutely the property of the Treasury, as against $75,550,316 on the 1st of December; and $16,442,680 belonging to depositors holding gold certificates, as against $19,636,500 standing to the credit of the same parties on the 1st ult. The currency balance in the Treasury fell from $40,195,821 on the 1st of December, to $33,895,765 on the 1st inst.

The footings of the last three debt statements compare thus:

	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.
Interest in coin	$1,333,558,842	$1,371,068,591	$1,400,490,742
Int. in currency.	882,402,440	857,622,890	832,379,440
Interest ceased.	36,988,909	22,605,795	16,518,599
No interest.....	428,680,775	433,698,599	425,673,334
Grand total..	$2,681,630,966	$2,684,995,875	$2,675,062,505
Less cash in the Treasury......	130,320,961	135,364,637	131,737,332
Net ind'tedness	$2,551,310,005	$2,549,631,238	$2,543,325,174

The Hungarian Legion in Italy.—It is well known that, at the beginning of the late war in Europe, both Italy and Prussia created a corps called the Hungarian Legion, to serve as a nucleus for those Magyars deserting from the Austrians pending hostilities. The Prussians put their legion under the command of Gen. Klapka, the Italians under Gen. Turr. After peace Klapka's corps was disbanded, and he himself returned to Paris; that of Turr in Italy was also to be dismissed. But it appears by an announcement of the *Nazione*—a kind of official paper of the Italian Government—that through the influence of Kossuth this will not be done now, and the Italo-Hungarian Legion is to be retained in the service of Italy.

A Dastardly Business.

It is scarcely possible to conceive anything more villainous and dastardly than the attempts which, according to their announcement in another column, have been made to throw doubts upon the credit and standing of the long-established firm of Ball, Black & Co. Here, where the House is so thoroughly known, comparatively little injury can be done by the circulation of malicious reports. And this is doubtless true, as well, in regard to the credit of the firm in England. But in many portions of the Continent of Europe it may be possible to do temporary injury to any American House by underhand means, for villanous ends. We trust that the evil intended will be effectually frustrated by the frank statement of the firm concerned, and by the prompt testimony which will be volunteered on every side here as to the thorough confidence of the business community in a House which has so long been regarded as a credit to New-York and to America.

Affairs in Bavaria.—A telegram from Europe announced the other day that Baron von der Pfordten, the Bavarian Prime Minister, had resigned. It appears, by our latest European files, that this event was expected at Munich as long ago as the middle of last December, and that Prince Hohenlohe would be the new Minister. This would bring about a complete change in the German policy of the Bavarian Government. Von der Pfordten was Anti-Prussian to the core. His announced successor, however, recognizes the force of accomplished facts, and is in favor of a union of Bavaria with Prussia upon a federal basis. He is German in all his political aspirations, and, though a Catholic, opposed to all Ultramontane excesses, and professed himself for years to be a Liberal of moderate views. Considering the habits of the present King of Bavaria, as they are described by all correspondents, the accession of such a man to power, could not but be beneficial to the Bavarian people.

Report of the Bank Commissioners.

Augusta, Me., Friday, Jan. 4.

The annual report of the Bank Commissioners shows that of the 69 banks in the State nine still remain under the State charter, [illegible] are closing up under the act of 1863, 14 are converted into National Banks under the act of 1863, and 7 have been similarly converted under the act of 1865. The circulation on Dec. 2, 1865, was $3,894,513. Circulation at the date of the examination for 1866, $850,997. Their resources are: State securities, $222,467; United States securities, $1,254,626; city and town securities, $623,123; total, $2,500,215.

AMUSEMENTS.

Ristori.—A new and well constructed play, called "Camma," was produced here last evening, with success. It is moulded on the classic form but possesses more action, and a better *suite* of scenes than can be found in the regularly classic drama. The story is a simple one; it has been told in poetry a thousand times. *Camma*, a beautiful wife of Greece, is beloved by an unscrupulous person of the name of *Sinoro*. This creature makes her a widow, and wooes her on the spot, like *Richard III*. Feeling without knowing that he is a murderer, she coaxes him to an admission of the crime, and then marries him that she may take his life at the altar. It is trite enough, but quick and tragical—beginning with the highest emotion, and culminating in the greatest calamity—the death of the hero and heroine. Mme. Ristori sustained the principal *rôle*—that of the woman who hears of her husband's assassination, and learns intuitively that the lover who consoles her is his murderer. It is no exaggeration to say that the *rôle* exhibits the lady's powers to far greater advantage than any other part she has yet sustained before the public. As an artistic effort—developing the best characteristics of the actress—we prefer it to "Mary Stuart," or even "Elizabeth." Since the time of Rachel, there has been no *artiste* on the American stage who brought so much dignity, passion and fullness to the interpretation of a *rôle*. The incidental parts were well sustained. We were glad to notice that Signor Glech, who has been disabled by sickness, was fully able to resume his position as the leading actor of the troupe.

There will be a matinée to-day—"Mary Stuart"—a work which needs no commendation at our hands.

Personal and Other Matters.

Col. A. J. H. Duganne is the author of the address circulated for the benefit of the letter carriers of the City. It narrates that in the first nine months of 1866 the total number of letters from abroad delivered by carriers in this City was 7,683,222, and of City letters 2,926,507; to which total of 10,609,729 deliveries must be added the delivery of 1,008,778 newspapers. Between the 1st of January and the 30th of September there were taken and delivered from the letter boxes 9,609,646 letters.

Since the death of Merriam, of Brooklyn Heights, we have been at a loss for a recognized authority on matters connected with the weather past, present and to come; but of late years a Mr. Reardon, of West Troy, has loomed up as the mundane clerk of heavenly matters. He tells us that the late snow-storm was the most severe we have had since 1835; that an average of 24 inches of snow fell in the western part of the State, and that we are to have a very severe Winter.

An invoice of twelve fierce-looking Camanches was received by Mr. Palmer and Mr. Jarrett yesterday. The Camanches are to be lodged during their stay in New-York at some high and strong-barred hold, say the place used as the tarrying place of United States witnesses at the Tombs. How they can be taken with safety to themselves and the rest of mankind to Europe is more than an ordinary mind can determine.

Church authority states that our Episcopal brethren are embraced in 2,306 parishes, over which and in which 2,530 clergymen of various rank preside and work. The total membership of the Church, young and old, is 161,295, from whom the liberal sum of $3,951,667 was drawn by divers charitable enterprises during the past year.

It is an interesting feature in the rise, progress and investigation of whisky trouble that the price has been increased some twenty cents per gallon in consequence of alleged scarcity of the article.

Connecticut in other days was prodigal in fathers. The paternal ancestors of Gens. Grant, McClellan, Sherman, Sedgwick and Mansfield hailed from that ancient Commonwealth.

Ball, the artist, has finished his marble statue of Forrest, in his muscular *rôle* of *Coriolanus*, and will shortly ship to Boston a new and beautiful "Eve."

There are six oil paintings of the yacht *Henrietta*, the yacht start, and Mr. Bennett, on Broadway, between Eighth and Fourteenth streets.

Ex-Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, has been elected as President of the Historic Genealogical Society.

The leading writer on a morning daily is about to retire from the active duties of his profession and essay the arduous and ungrateful labors of the stage.

Gen. Magruder, late of the rebel army, is in the City, and yesterday received many visitors at the New-York Hotel.

MAINE.

Republican Caucus—Nominations of State Officers.

Augusta, Me., Thursday, Jan. 3.

Caucus nominations were made as follows this evening by the Republican members of the Legislature:

Secretary of State, Ephraim Flint, of Dover; Attorney-General, Wm. P. Frye, of Lewiston; Adjutant-General, John L. Hodsdon, of Bangor; Land Agent, Isaac R. Clarke, of Bangor; for Executive Councilors, First District, Marshall Pierce, of Saco; Second District, George W. Randall, of Brunswick; Third District, John G. Baker, of Bath; Fourth District, Joseph A. Sauberne, of Redfield; Fifth District, Eveall W. Stetson, of Damariscotta; Sixth District, Hiram Ruggles, of Carmel; Seventh District, Aaron P. Emerson, of Orland.

CANADA.

Flax for the Paris Exhibition—Assault on the Chief of Police at Quebec—Session of the Executive Council—Probable Fate of the Fenians—The Confederation Schemes.

Toronto, Friday, Jan. 4.

A lot of very fine sample flax for the Paris Exhibition is being shipped from here.

The contributors are principally linen manufacturers. The Western Canada samples are said to be very creditable, showing that the new lands of Canada are admirably adapted to growing flax.

Before leaving for England Major-Gen. Napier issued a general order thanking the troops for their uniform good conduct and efficiency during the June troubles.

The new commander for the Western District, Maj.-Gen. Listed, C. B., is expected to arrive in a day or two. He served with distinction throughout the Indian and Persian wars, and was wounded at Shueznee. He commanded a regiment under Havelock at the relief of Lucknow.

Quebec, Friday, Jan. 4.

Thermometer 18 degrees above zero. Barometer, 29.95. Wind W. Cloudy.

A ball was given yesterday by the officers on board the frigate *Aurora*, at which several hundred ladies were present.

The Chief of Police and his son and two Constables were assaulted by a party of roughs on Wednesday night in John-street and roughly handled. No arrests have been made.

About one hundred laborers waited on the Mayor, yesterday, to solicit employment. The Mayor replied that though there was corporation work to do, there was no money to pay for it, and he therefore could not help them.

During the season of 1866, fish and oil to the value of $337,517 have entered the Port of Quebec. The number of vessels employed in the trade is 253; total tonnage, 15,925 tons.

Montreal, Friday, Jan. 4.

The Executive Council has been in session three days. Present—His Excellency Sir John Michel; the Premier, Sir N. F. Bellia; Hons. T. D. McGee, Chapias, Cockburn and Campbell. Business of the greatest importance has been under discussion, the subject being the contents of a dispatch received per Atlantic Cable. They will probably sit until next week. The fate of the convicted Fenians is one subject engaging attention, and it is believed that their sentence will be carried into effect.

Maj.-Gens. Russell and Listed have arrived—the former to take command of the District of Lower Canada, the latter of Upper Canada.

The weather is mild. Commercial matters are assuming a healthier tone.

About 4,000 persons were present at the annual concert of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, last night. It was a great success. Hon. T. D. McGee delivered a spirited address, which was received with great enthusiasm.

The *Minervé* believes it is in a position to announce that the bill which is to be presented to the Imperial Parliament for the confederation of the provinces, will conform in its clauses to the Quebec scheme, as adopted by the Canadian Assembly, adding some details as to the mode of proclaiming the new order of things, new elections, &c.

Messrs. Redpath are sending fine specimens of refined sugar to the Paris Exhibition.

The Garrison Tandem Club turned out yesterday. Gen. Lindsay and Gen. Averill, United States Consul, drove fine teams.

Imports here during the last month, were considerably less than in December, 1865.

The ice in the river is not yet stationary. No crossing has yet formed.

Sentence of the Fenians Commuted.

Montreal, C. E., Friday, Jan. 4.

It has transpired that by directions from England the death sentence of the Fenians has been commuted to twenty years' imprisonment. The prisoners now in Sweetsburgh will arrive here to-morrow, *en route* for the Kingston Penitentiary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Message of Gov. Bullock—Proposed Weekly Line of Steamers for Europe—Boston City Finances.

Boston, Friday, Jan. 4.

Gov. Bullock delivered his message to the Massachusetts Legislature at noon to-day. The total funded and unfunded debt of the State amounts to nearly $27,350,000. Of the aggregate expenditures of Massachusetts on account of the war, amounting to more than $50,000,000, including that of her municipalities, the sum thus far paid, and payable directly from the State Treasury, is not less than $30,000,000. Of this last-named amount, the sum of $352,092 78 has been charged to the United States Government, under the provisions of the acts of Congress authorizing partial indemnification for expenses incurred by the loyal States. The message treats very fully of the education, State charities, savings banks, the military, and other local institutions which are well conducted and of great good to the community. A special appropriation is recommended to defray the expenses attending the Paris Exhibition on the part of the State. In regard to national affairs, the Governor eulogizes the Constitutional Amendment, and recommends its adoption by the Legislature. He expresses an earnest hope that Congress, having conceded the principle in the case of the District of Columbia, will complete the work so auspiciously begun by establishing universal suffrage as the irreversible law of the land.

The Committee representing the City Government have reported against the proposal for the city to take stock in or loaning the credit of the city to aid in the establishment of a weekly line of steamers between this port and Europe.

The Committee expressed the hope that the public will assist the enterprise, as it would, no doubt, prove of incalculable benefit to the city, and tend to divert the channel of Western produce in this direction.

The consolidated debt of this city on the 31st of December was $13,020,375 91. The means on hand in the Treasury to pay this reach $3,368,526. The net debt of the city is stated at $9,651,849 91. The net decrease in the debt during the past year was $758,969 69.

Working Capacity of the Atlantic Cable.

Boston, Friday, Jan. 4.

Mr. Dean, of the United States Coast Survey, who has been to Heart's Content for the purpose of determining the exact longitude, reports upon the cable that it has not more than one quarter of the business which it is capable of doing, and he believes that a marked increase would be observed in this respect were the Company to reduce its present charge of ten shillings per word to a more reasonable figure. Mr. Dean estimates that a single flash is transmitted through the cable in thirty-five hundredths of a second.

Reduction of Wages at Lawrence.

Lawrence, Mass., Friday, Jan. 4.

Some of the principal corporations in this town have just notified their employes of a reduction in their wages of ten per cent., on account of the depression existing in the market prices for goods, and the dull state of the manufacturing interests generally.

Tenement Houses.

Boston, Friday, Jan. 4.

A Committee of the city government has been engaged in considering the expediency of the erection of tenement houses at the expense of the city upon city lands, and renting them to the poor and middling classes. The Committee report that the project is scarcely within the sphere of the municipal government, but advise encouragement to corporations and individuals by the sale of lands belonging to the city at a nominal price for this purpose, under certain restrictions.

LOUISIANA.

The Charges against the New-Orleans Collector—Postmaster Talliaferro Not Removed—Mr. Campbell's Movements.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The suits brought to recover possession of the wines recently seized for a violation of the Revenue laws remain undecided.

A portion of the seaboard telegraph line is reported prostrated by the late storm.

The charges preferred against the Collector of this port have failed to be sustained, although called specially for any information that would tend to criminate the accused.

It is understood that the President has declined to interfere for the removal of Postmaster Talliaferro.

The weather is blustering.

Mr. Campbell, Minister to Mexico, will start for Ohio to-morrow on a visit to his family. From thence he will probably proceed to Washington and confer with the State Department with reference to his future course.

The whole Mexican expedition is denounced here as an abortion.

The Freedmen—Emigration to Venezuela.

New-Orleans, Friday, Jan. 4.

News from all quarters show that the freedmen are accepting employment from the planters with much greater unanimity and willingness than was anticipated. It is observable that they generally prefer former masters.

There is much inquiry here now about emigrating to Venezuela, growing out of the presence of fifty colonists here going to sail in a day or two.

ILLINOIS.

Adoption of the Cental System—The Senatorship.

Chicago, Friday, Jan. 4.

The Board of Trade, almost unanimously, adopted a resolution that on and after March 1, 1867, other Boards of Trade concurring, all transactions of this Board in grain, seeds, &c., shall be conducted in centals instead of bushels.

Chicago and Heart's Content offices worked last night in direct telegraphic connection; but the California wires having been down several days could not be put in circuit.

The *Republican*, this morning, advocates Gov. Oglesby for Senator.

Preparations for the Meeting of the Legislature—The National Lincoln Monument Association.

Springfield, Ill., Friday, Jan. 4.

The city is fast filling up with members of the Legislature and politicians, in anticipation of the meeting of the Legislature next week.

James Dinsmore, of Whiteside County, will most probably be elected Speaker.

Gens. Palmer and Logan have arrived, and there is much activity in the Senatorial canvass.

The National Lincoln Monument Association, last evening, adopted a memorial to the Legislature, asking for an appropriation and a charter of incorporation, the organization being now merely united under general laws.

Western Navigation.

Cairo, Friday, Jan. 4.

No steamers have arrived from any point since yesterday evening. The ice is very heavy and fears are entertained of a gorge about Columbus.

Quincy, Friday, Jan. 4.

The river is open at this point and the ferry-boats run regularly.

Fire.

Louisville, Friday, Jan. 4.

Morris' furniture-store was injured by fire last night. Insured in the following offices: Commercial, $5,000; Ætna, $7,000; Northwestern, $3,000.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 4.

BILLS NOTICED.

Bills were noticed to reduce the capital stock of the Bank of Lowville, and to amend the charter of the German Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

THE CONVENTION.

On motion, so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the holding of a Convention for the revision of the Constitution was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with power to report by bill or otherwise.

THE RAILROAD PASS BILL.

On motion of Mr. STANFORD, the Anti-Free Pass Bill was ordered to a third reading by the following vote—yeas, 12; nays, 9.

Adjourned till Tuesday morning.

MARYLAND.

Meeting of the Legislature—Unauthorized Publication of the Governor's Message—Call for a Constitutional Convention.

ANNAPOLIS, Friday, Jan. 4.

Gov. SWANN's message was read to the Legislature to-day. In the Senate the President announced that at the request of His Excellency, he desired to state that the publication of the message by certain papers in the City of Baltimore, previous to its being sent to the two Houses of the Legislature, was wholly unauthorized and without his (the Governor's) permission. That with a disposition to accommodate, copies of the message had been delivered to the city papers, under strict injunction of secrecy, and that it was not to be published until delivered in each House.

In the House, Mr. NEILSON, on offering an order that 20,000 copies of the message and accompanying documents be printed for the use of the members, prefaced his motion with an explanation in relation to the publication of the Governor's message in the Baltimore *Transcript*, of which he is the proprietor, in advance of its delivery to the House, stating that it was the result of accident.

The Senate concurred in a resolution of the non reappointing of a joint committee of ten to prepare and report a bill for the call of a Constitutional Convention, and proposing a similar committee to report a bill for the enfranchisement and restitution of certain citizens of the State, their full rights of citizenship.

Both Houses adjourned till to-morrow.

The Baltimore Harbor Open.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 4.

The harbor continues open. The steamship *Falcon* arrived from Charleston, S. C., and the steamship *George Appold* sailed for Boston. The British brig *Leando*, from Demerara, is coming up in tow.

The weather is clear and mild.

MISSOURI.

The Governor's Message on the State Finances.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Friday, Jan. 4.

The following is a synopsis of that portion of Gov. FLETCHER's message relating to finances, which created a profound sensation in the Legislature upon its delivery to-day:

The State Treasurer gives us the total receipts into the Treasury during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, at $4,106,407 92, and states his disbursements during the same time at $954,492 78. He also reports the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the State Interest Fund on 1st October last at $450,046 03, and balance at same date to credit of Sinking Fund, $9,694 96. There has also been paid into the Treasury in bonds of the State and coupons, up to and including the 1st inst., $1,881,505 50.

You have now an opportunity of restoring the credit of the State, and that, too, under circumstances which enable you at the same time to reduce the heavy burden of taxes to about one-half of the levy for last year, and yet have perfect assurance to meet the accruing interest on our State debt. Our taxable wealth has grown from $196,602,216 in 1863, and from $262,350,932 in 1865, to $400,000,000 in 1866. If our claim of $4,200,000 against the United States is promptly paid, we can provide for the redemption of all outstanding military bonds, and appropriate at least $3,500,000 to the interest and sinking fund for the State debt incurred on account of the railroads. The military tax of 1866 now being received at the Treasury, with the arrearages and delinquencies of taxes, the total bonded debt of the State incurred for railroads on which default has been made can be reduced to $25,000,000. The annual interest on this sum would be $1,500,000. Certainly, with one year's interest in the Treasury to begin with, and a reserve fund equal to another year's interest invested in Government bonds to be held to meet deficiencies in the annual tax provided by the State Constitution, our credit would be placed on a sure and firm basis, and could thus be permanently maintained, while we could appropriate ten per cent. for the present and following year, and 15 per cent. thereafter, of the gross receipts of the Pacific and North Missouri Railroads to the sinking funds. Assured of your full and hearty cooperation in the measures herein proposed, it is ample compensation to me for whatever of labor and thought I have put forth or exercised, or whatever of despondency I have experienced in the dark and trying hour of the struggle to redeem our financial honor, to be enabled to give you and to send our creditors abroad a New-Year's greeting in the announcement which I make with serious confidence: That Free Missouri will within the year redeem the plighted faith of Slave Missouri.

WISCONSIN.

The Hasbrouck Harbor Suit—Judgment Given Against the City of Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Jan. 4.

Judgment of the Circuit Court in the Hasbrouck harbor suit against the City of Milwaukee has been affirmed with costs, by the Supreme Court of the State. This suit was brought some years since in the Circuit Court, to recover compensation for work done by plaintiff on the straight cut, and was decided in Racine about a year since against the city. The decision of the Supreme Court affirms the judgment and the city will therefore be obliged to satisfy it, unless carried to a higher Court and the judgment reversed. The amount of the judgment, together with the costs, is about $150,000. It is the most important suit in which the city has ever been involved.

MICHIGAN.

General Baird Ordered to Washington—Prevention of Smuggling.

DETROIT, Friday, Jan. 4.

Gen. ABSOLOM BAIRD, Inspector-General of the Department of the Lakes, has been ordered to Washington to testify before the New-Orleans Committee.

Strict orders have been issued by the Collector of this port for a rigid search hereafter of all baggage of parties coming into this country from Canada. It is claimed that this has been heretofore rather neglected.

MINNESOTA.

Supreme Court Decision—The Attorney-General.

ST. PAUL, Friday, Jan. 4.

The Supreme Court gave a decision yesterday upsetting tax titles under the law of 1862. A large number of titles are affected by this decision.

The Attorney-General of the State has gone to New-Ulm to attend the prosecution of the mobites.

OHIO.

Adoption of the Constitutional Amendment.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Friday, Jan. 4.

A resolution ratifying on behalf of the State of Ohio the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, has passed in the Senate and House of Representatives.

VIRGINIA.

Troops Ordered to the Plains—The Weather.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Jan. 4.

The Twentieth and Eleventh Regiments of United States Infantry have been ordered to the plains. They are the only troops around Richmond.

The ice in the river, if the present weather continues, will be broken up in a few days and the Northern vessels here will sail.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Strike at Charleston—Bank Case Before the United States Court.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Jan. 4.

All the laborers on the wharves, white and colored, struck this morning for higher wages and remained idle all day.

The case of the billholders against the local banks, for the discovery of assets, is now being urged in the United States Court.

Recruiting in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Jan. 4.

Orders have been received by the commander of this Department to proceed immediately with the recruiting of the Forty-first Regiment of Infantry for service in the Department of the Gulf.

Arrest of the Supposed Burglar in Newark.

NEWARK, Friday, Jan. 4.

GEORGE BROWN, a colored man, was arrested this morning in his bedroom, under suspicion of being the burglar who shot Mrs. WARD on New-Year's morning.

PACIFIC COAST.

Steamship for China and Japan—An Important Event—Railroad Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Dec. 31.

The Pacific Mail steamer *Colorado*, having been thoroughly overhauled and partly rebuilt, takes her place to-morrow on the China mail line, as the pioneer ship, and will sail at noon for Japan and China.

It is expected that she will land her passengers in Yokohomo in 19 days from San Francisco, making the trip from New-York to Japan in 40 days, and to Hong Kong in 46 days. The *Colorado* will not stop at Honalulu, but goes direct to Japan, the Company being desirous of making the first trip to China in the shortest time possible. The inauguration banquet at the Accidental Hotel to-night promises to be an affair worthy the occasion. Gov. LOW will preside, and the Departments of the National, State and municipal Governments will be represented as well as the mercantile and manufacturing interests. A. A. LOW, President of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, will be present as a guest.

The *Colorado* takes 45 cabin passengers, 15 of whom arrived from New-York to-day, per the *Golden City*, and about 200 steerage. The colored people of this city propose celebrating the fourth anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation in an imposing manner.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company at a recent meeting elected directors and selected the Hon. G. T. PHELPS as President.

The *Golden City* brought no later news from the interior of Mexico. The French army of occupation will not leave as soon as was expected. It was reported that the French war vessels would remain two or three months longer, and is partly confirmed by the receipt of orders for a large supply of provisions and stores for the fleet.

The ships *Isaac Jones* and *Santee*, from New-York, arrived to-day.

TEXAS.

The Labor Law—Order from Gen. Kiddoo.

GALVESTON, Friday, Jan. 4.

Gen. KIDDOO has issued the following order: The Labor Law passed at the last session of the Legislature is to be disregarded by Sub-Assistant Commissioners, and Bureau contracts made in accordance with its provisions will be disregarded.

Kansas Senatorial Contest.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The friends of Senator Ross are confident of his reelection for the long term, but at present the chances are doubtful.

Fire—Cotton-Factory Destroyed.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Jan. 4.

The Van Clause cotton-factory, near Graniteville, S. C., was destroyed by fire this morning. Partially insured.

Court Calendar.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan 4.

The Court of Appeals day calendar for to-morrow: 16½, 17, 18½, 19, 21, 22, 22½, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

Telegraphic.

The telegraph lines were worked direct from Heart's Content, N. F., to New-Orleans, La., and various other points in the States, during Thursday evening. Conversation was carried on with as much rapidity and ease as over short distances.

Yesterday morning, London telegrams of that day's date were received at New-York at 8:20 A. M.

ALMOST A HOMICIDE.

A Truck Master Severely Beaten by a Truck Driver—No Hopes of the Injured Man's Recovery.

On Wednesday afternoon, as one of the Second-avenue cars was proceeding on the up trip through South-street, and when near Roosevelt-street, a large truck, laden with pig-iron, was driven upon the track directly in front of the car by one JOHN SULLIVAN, completely obstructing the progress of the latter. The driver of the latter vehicle called repeatedly to the truck-driver to get out of his way, but that person instead of yielding to the very proper request, kept on his route, only occasionally deigning to look around, and then heaping the most abusive language he could master upon the car-man. It so happened that a man named WM. B. SNYDER, a truck-master in the employ of the same Company, was on the front platform of the car at the time, and perceiving the obstinacy of the truckman, jumped from the platform, and running forward until he came abreast of him, insisted that he should leave the track and permit the car to pass. Enraged at this the driver of the truck descended from his seat, and without a moment's warning commenced a most cruel assault upon SNYDER with a loaded whip-handle, beating him about the head with it until he was insensible. He then got upon his truck and drove off, since which time he has not been seen or heard of until yesterday afternoon, when he was arrested and taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed him to await the result of SNYDER's injuries. The unfortunate truck-master was conveyed to his home, where the very best of surgical aid was summoned, but the physicians despair of saving his life. Where the car-driver and conductor were or what they could have been doing to allow such an assault to be committed, or to permit the wretch's escape, does not appear on the Police record.

FIRES LAST NIGHT.

Large Fire in West and Murray Streets—Loss $40,000—Accident to Assistant-Engineer Bates.

Last evening, shortly before 7 o'clock, as Roundsman GILLESPIE, of the Third Precinct, was making his usual tour through West-street, he discovered a dense smoke issuing from the four and a half story brick building No. 171 West-street, occupied by ABRAHAM ACKERMAN flour merchant. The alarm was quickly given, and the firemen soon on the ground, but despite their best endeavors the fire could not be checked until the building and its contents had been totally destroyed. Mr. ACKERMAN's loss is about $15,000, on which, it is understood, there is a full insurance. The loss to the building will probably amount to $8,000, which is also said to be fully covered by insurance in several City companies. The flames spread to the roof of the adjoining building at the corner of Murray-street, well known as the Newport House, of which Mr. W. L. WLECKE is the proprietor. The flames were soon mastered here, and about the only loss sustained was by water, to the extent of about $3,000; said to be fully insured. Fortunately the fire occurred at an early hour, before any of the guests of the house had retired for the night, and not a single inmate was injured. The buildings, known as 109 and 111 Murray-street, were considerably damaged by water. The former is occupied by Messrs. ROMAINE, FOX & Co., produce dealers, whose loss will amount to about $3,000; said to be fully insured. No. 111 is occupied by Messrs. FRANKLIN S. SCHENCK & Co., fish and provision dealers. Loss about $4,000; fully insured. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is being closely investigated by the Fire Marshal. Assistant Engineer BATES was slightly injured by a ladder which fell from one of the buildings. He was conveyed to his home, where he received immediate medical attention.

In Mott-street—A Woman Severely Burned.

Shortly after the alarm for the West-street fire had been given, another alarm was rung upon the bells caused by a fire which broke out in a little grocery store at No. 307 Mott-street, kept by a woman named Mrs. FOB. The fire is supposed to have originated from the careless use of matches. The flames were extinguished by the firemen after very trifling loss, but not until Mrs. FOB had been severely burned about the face and neck. She was taken charge of by some friends, who removed her to a place of safety, where she is being well cared for.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRES.—About 6:40 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire occurred at No. 359 Broadway. The first floor and basement were occupied by HENRY G. NORTON & Co., dealers in rubber goods. Loss, $30,000; insured for $115,000 in the following Companies: Security, $25,000; International, Etna, and Corn Exchange, $10,000 each; North American, of Hartford, Springfield, Knickerbocker, Resolute, Phœnix, Connecticut, of Hartford, Peter Cooper, Grocers', and the Park for $5,000 each, and the Germania for $15,000. The Broadway Building is damaged to the extent of $10,000. Insured for $64,000 in the following Companies: Manhattan, Equitable, Etna, and Phenix for $10,000 each; Washington and Jefferson, $5,000 each; Hartford, $14,000. The second floor is occupied by PECK, RANDOLPH & SMITH, clothiers. Loss by water, $10,000; insured as follows: Phenix and Metropolitan, $10,000 each; New-Amsterdam, Williamsburg City, Peoples, of New-Haven, Exchange, Greenwhich, Etna, Security, Merchant's, Lennox, and St. Nicholas, for $5,000 each. Total, $70,000. The third floor is occupied by W. M. BURDICK, importer of straw goods. Loss by smoke, $3,000; fully insured. ..... At 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the galley of the brig *Keystone*, lying at the foot of Pine-street, caused by a pot of tar boiling over. Loss slight.

VISIT OF THE AUSTRIAN ADMIRAL.—Vice-Admiral TEGETHOFF, the FARRAGUT of the Austrian Navy, arrived in this City on Thursday and is now stopping at the New-York Hotel. During the recent Austrian war Admiral TEGETHOFF conducted himself with great gallantry, winning laurels for his command, and for himself the highest honors which the Austrian Government bestow on any individual. The visit of the distinguished gentleman to this country is solely for the gratification of his curiosity and to ascertain, for his own satisfaction, what improvements the Americans made in naval matters during the rebellion. The Admiral was received by the Austrian Consul-General, Chevalier LOOSEY, and in his company has already visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the City Hall, Central Park, and other places of general interest. It is in contemplation to extend to the Admiral a public reception, but as yet nothing definite has been decided upon. He will remain here but a few days longer, as he contemplates visiting Washington, New-Orleans, and other prominent cities before his return home. His stay in America will be but short, as his duties require his presence in his own country.

KAPPA ALPHA.—The members of the Kappa Alpha Society residing in this City and vicinity, and many from abroad, had their annual meeting at Delmonico's on Thursday evening. Among the distinguished members of the fraternity present were Hon. Augustus Schell, Major R. C. Morgan, Rev. Edward Taylor, Rev. D. L. Jewett, James L. Knowlson, Esq., E. A. Benedict, Esq., Prof. Chandler, Prof. Schaffer, Hon. Rufus D. Woods, and others. Letters were read from Hon. H. R. PIERSON, Rev. Dr. ARTHUR BURTIS, Hon. CHAS. A. PHELPS, and others. After the discussion of a supper, prepared in the most esthetic manner by DELMONICO, the feast of reason occupied the rest of the evening. Speeches were made, toasts were offered, songs were sung, reminiscences of college days indulged in, and the general affairs of the Society were considered. The meeting was very interesting, and the most encouraging news was received of the condition of the various branches of the Society.

SLEIGHING AND SKATING.—Yesterday there was quite a number of sleighs in the Park, but the turn out has not yet by any means reached the dignity of last season. The good sleighing ground coming without its usual premonitory season of slush has taken a good many by surprise, and before they were quite ready to show themselves on runners. Should the sport continue for another week or so, with an occasional snow-storm, there is every reason to take for granted that the appearance in sleighs will be most extensive. Skating has been fair on the Park and excellent on the private rinks for nearly a fortnight. To-day there is to be a prize match at Oatman's Park for a gold medal, value $50, for gentleman competitors. At MacMillan's pond the skating is uniformly good, and the attendance at both is quite large for the opening month of the season.

CANDIA.—An interesting lecture upon the history of the struggles of the Cretans from 1821 till the present time, was delivered by a Greek gentleman in the lecture hall at the corner of Twentieth-street and Broadway, last evening. He appealed to the people of America not for arms and ammunition to enable the Candians to fight on against their Turkish oppressors, but food and clothing for the aged, the women and the children who are now lodged in the mountains subject to all the severity of Winter, having been driven from their homes by the barbarous Turks. Ages of oppression had not crushed the Cretans. They fought valiantly when Greece won her freedom, but the cold cruelty of such Powers as France and England had resulted in these Christians being thrust back beneath the galling yoke of barbarous infidels.

OWNERS FOR DISINFECTED CLOTHING WANTED.—It may be remembered that at the time the steamships *Virginia*, *Union* and *Peruvian* were detained owing to cases of cholera being on board, a large quantity of passengers' clothing was detained for the purpose of disinfection. All this property is now at Castle Garden in the care of Mr. CASSERLY, who will deliver it to persons who may apply for it upon their identifying that which belongs to them.

THE ORPHAN HOME.—The anniversary sermon for the "Orphans' Home" will be preached by ALEX. VINTON, D. D., in Christ Church, Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth-street, on Sunday evening, Jan. 6, at 7:30 o'clock. An effort will be made on that occasion to aid the institution by taking up a collection after the sermon.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—Rev. E. P. ROGERS, D. D., pastor of the South Dutch Church, Fifth-avenue, corner Twenty-first-street, will preach to young men to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock.

BOOT AND SHOE CONVENTION.—The adjourned meeting of the Staple Boot and Shoe Convention will be held at the Astor House on Monday next, at 4 P. M.

SKATING AT SYLVAN LAKE POND.—The ice still continues good at this most popular Hoboken pond, and the attendance of each day seems to indicate the very great favor with which visitors regard this most select and comfortably arranged place of amusement. At morning, afternoon and evening crowds of skaters from New-York, Brooklyn and the more immediate vicinity of the pond are to be found in full enjoyment of this most delightful amusement. The proprietor succeeds admirably in keeping his place select, and by every possible means inducing the liberal patronage of his friends. The grand promenade concert to be given at the lake on Monday evening next should not be forgotten by skaters, who desire to enjoy a happy time.

Sneezing made easy by the use of DURNO'S SNUFF.

Attend to the First Symptoms of Consumption, and check the disease in its incipiency, by using JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a safe remedy for all affections of the Lungs and Bronchia. Sold everywhere.

Colgate & Co.'s Winter Soap.

Recommended for Chapped Hands and for general Toilet use during Cold Weather. It may be obtained of all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine Electro-plated Goods, comprising full Dinner and Tea Services and Table Ware of every description of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Solid Silver Ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of Electro-plated Wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM MF'G CO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

Beautiful Hair.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once, keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hairdressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Card from Ball, Black & Co.

For two months past rumors have been rife that we had failed, or suspended.

To state, simply but emphatically, *that there is no foundation whatever for such reports*, will, we are confident, satisfy the many friends of our house who so flatteringly have sympathized with our *supposed* disaster.

It has been a question with us whether it was necessary to make this public denial: but as the report has now appeared in print, and even been reechoed from Europe, perhaps it is better that we should do so.

It is now verging on half a century since the establishment of our house, and none of our paper has ever been dishonored: and, if we may be excused for discounting the events of the future, we feel certain that such a contingency is scarcely possible.

BALL, BLACK & CO., Jewelers, Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, 5th January, 1867.

Pioneer Yeast Powder.

For choice Pastry, Muffins, Tea Biscuit, &c. Unequaled in quality and snow-white purity. Made by TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 186 Front-st., New-York.

A Cure at Last!—One more disease conquered! The worst cases of Rheumatism are being daily cured by the new and wonderful discovery known as METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

Happy New-Year, 1867.—Ladies we wish you all a Happy New-Year, thanks for your favors, and hope you will not forget MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

F. Y. S.—Try Ballou's French Yoke SHIRTS. For sale everywhere. No. 408 Broadway, N. Y.

Florence REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Best family sewing-machine in the world.

FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report*," *at the* "*Grand Trial*."] 508 Broadway.

Weed Sewing-Machine Company, No. 506 Broadway, the principal FAMILY MACHINE that uses a *straight needle* and makes the *lock-stitch*.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr. (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing Machines, 543 B'way, 1st prem. M. Inst. N. Y. & Pa. St. Fairs, '66.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-stitch Sewing-machine and Buttonhole-machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success, by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels and wind colic. By giving health to the child, it rests the mother.

Valuable and Reliable.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" will be found invaluable to those exposed to sudden changes, affording prompt relief in cases of coughs, colds, &c. For public speakers and singers, and those who over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving an irritated throat, and will render articulation easy. *As there are imitations, be sure to* OBTAIN *the genuine.*

The Sweetest Mouth in the World,

If the ladies will pardon us for saying so, is the mouth of a bottle of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS from which the stopper has been removed. As the gentle sex perfume their dress, their hair and their handkerchief with this delicious extract, they may be said in fact to breathe it.

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory No. 6 Astor House.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

A New Style of Wedding Cards, Crystal and granulated. Engraved by DEMAREST, No. 182 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BEARD—ALDEN.—At the residence of the bride's father on Tuesday, Dec. 25, by Rev. J. L. Willard, assisted by Rev. R. S. Beard, GEORGE M. BEARD, M. D., of New-York City, to LIZZIE A., eldest daughter of Wm. H. Alden, Esq., of Westville, Conn.

CONGDON—BURLOCK.—On Thursday, Jan. 3, at the Congregational Church, Birmingham, Conn., by Rev. Stephen L. Marshoe, JOSEPH WILLIAM CONGDON, of New-York, to KATE DE FOREST, daughter of the late Hon. Thomas Burlock, of Birmingham, Conn. No cards.

DODGE—WHELPLEY.—At Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 3, by Rev. Arthur Mitchell, Dr. DAVID S. DODGE, of New-York, to Mrs. ELIZA K. WHELPLEY, of Morristown.

FLETCHER—NEWMAN.—At Bedford, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 1, by Rev. G. F. Hendrickson, Rev. FRANK FLETCHER to JULIA A. NEWMAN. No cards.

HADLEY—STEPHENSON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 25, by Rev. A. K. Sandford, at the residence of the bride's parents, A. HADLEY, Jr., to LIZZIE G., only daughter of Jos. Stephenson, Esq., all of this City.

LEONARD—SANDAVER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 2, by Rev. Geo. W. Woodruff, at 7th-st. M. E. Church, GEORGE W. LEONARD to SARAH E. SANDAVER, all of this City. No cards.

WHITEHEAD—HILDEBRANT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, by Rev. N. E. Smith, D. D., J. ELIAS WHITEHEAD, M. D., of New-York, to Miss SALLIE H. HILDEBRANT, of Succasunna, Morris County, N. J. No cards.

YOUNGS—PARRY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 3, at the residence of the bride's uncle, by Rev. Charles W. Horner, of St. Luke's Church, OTTO F. YOUNGS to BESSIE, eldest daughter of the late Gustavus A. Parry, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BOGART.—On Thursday, Jan. 3, of marasmus, CHARLES RYERSE, youngest son of James A. and Amelia E. Bogart, aged 14 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 234 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BURDICK.—On Wednesday, Jan. 2, JULIET M., only daughter of Samuel C. and Juliet M. Burdick, aged 3 years.

BOUTIER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 4, Miss MARY ANN BOUTIER, aged 60 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Graham Institute, Washington-av., this day, (Saturday,) at 2½ P. M.

BROWN.—At Kent, Conn., on Friday, Dec. 28, Mrs. JOANNA W. BROWN, aged 59 years.

CASSEDY.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 4, ADDIE C. DE WITT, wife of George W. Cassedy.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 107 Washington-st., on Monday, Jan. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CLENEN.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 2, THOMAS CLENEN, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 334 West 19th-st., on Saturday, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DONOHUE.—On Friday, Jan. 4, at the residence of her son, Charles Donohue, Mrs. CATHARINE DONOHUE.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DE FIGANIERE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Jan. 3, CATHARINE STUART, widow of the late Commander J. C. de Figanière e Morão, Minister Plenipotentiary of Portugal.

The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

HILL.—On Friday, Jan. 4, FRANCES L., widow of Joseph Hill, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Monday evening, the 7th inst., at 7 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 40 1st-st.

HENDERSON.—On Thursday, Jan. 3, LILLIAS, youngest child of James and Mary Henderson, aged 1 year, 3 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral to-day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock, at No. 258 7th-av., without further notice.

HEGEMAN.—On Sunday, Dec. 30, at Savannah, Ga., of typhoid fever, GEORGE R. HEGEMAN, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Monday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-st. and 2d-av.

HALSEY.—On Friday morning, Jan. 4, at Hackensack, N. J., ANNIE ROBINSON, infant daughter of Richard E. and Elizabeth P. Halsey, aged 10 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 6th inst.

KNAPP.—On Friday morning, Jan. 4, FREDERICK W. KNAPP, youngest son of J. F. and D. E. Knapp, aged 10 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 294 West Houston-st., on Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

LORIMIER.—In Brooklyn, after a short and painful illness, on Friday evening, Jan. 4, EMMA, only daughter of Jules and Pauline Lorimier, aged 4 years and 9 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from No. 151 Elliott-place, on Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

LANSING.—On Friday, Jan. 4, at Newtown, L. I., MARY, wife of Edwin B. Lansing, and daughter of the late Barzillia Deming.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church, Newtown, on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 2½ P. M. The Flushing cars leave Hunter's Point at 1½ o'clock, and return at 5 P. M.

MOTLEY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 2, after a severe illness, SAMUEL S. MOTLEY, in the 30th year of his age.

Friends of the family and of his brother, James M. Motley, are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 151 West 11th-st., on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MINOTT.—At East Orange, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 4, FRANK HILDRETH, infant son of Joseph A. and Mary K. Minott, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The funeral will be attended from his parents' residence, on Cherry-st., at 2 o'clock Sabbath afternoon, Jan. 6.

MAGIE.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday morning, Jan. 4, SETH W. MAGIE, in the 68th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NEALE.—On Friday, Jan. 4, MARGARET JANE, wife of Geo. H. Neale, in the 40th year of her age.

Funeral on Sunday at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 263 East 10th-st.

NEWPORT.—At Perth Amboy, on Friday, Jan. 4, HENRY NEWPORT, of this City.

The funeral will take place from the house of his father-in-law, Dr. C. McK. Smith, Perth Amboy, on Monday, the 7th inst., at 12½ P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Trains by New-Jersey Railroad leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 10 A. M., and returning leave Amboy at 4.

VALENTINE.—On Friday afternoon, Jan. 4, of consumption, MARY, wife of William J. Valentine, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice, the funeral, from her late residence, No. 105 East 12th-st., on Monday, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Services also at 1 o'clock P. M. at the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Fordham, N. Y., where her remains will be taken for interment.

☞ The funeral services of the late EDMUND FISH will take place at the Central Baptist Church, Bridge-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, Sunday, Jan. 6, at 2 P. M.

☞ The members of Excelsior Lodge No. 195, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at the Belmont Hotel, Fulton-st., this day, (Saturday,) the 5th inst., at 11 o'clock, to accompany the remains of our late brother, Col. H. P. CASEY, to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

By order of ROBT. H. JAKMAN, Master.

J. PARKIN, Secretary.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 112.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Second Precinct Police Station, aged about thirty-five years, medium built, brownish gray hair, good teeth; dressed as follows: black soft felt hat, blue cloth coat, woolen vest, gray striped pants, good boots; found on the person the following articles: memorandum book, silver watch, snuff-box, $9 10 in cash.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street. JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 113.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Jan. 2, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 21, foot of Burling-slip, aged about thirty-five years, stout built, gray sandy hair, gray eyes, long face; dressed as follows: brown coat, purple vest, with black square pattern, brown, with black stripe, three pair blue and striped pants, calf leather boots, brown hickory woolen shirt, and over that blue woolen knit shirt; found on the person the following articles: In the left-hand coat pocket, handkerchief and a paper of tobacco.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

WHITE & GLEENEY.

PRACTICAL DENTISTS,

No. 393 Broadway.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers throughout the country.

YOUR DAUGHTER WOULD THANK you for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. $3 a year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISS BRADDON AGAIN IN THE SUNDAY MERCURY.

THE ADVANCE SHEETS of Miss M. E. BRADDON'S latest and greatest story, entitled

NOBODY'S DAUGHTER; OR, THE BALLAD SINGER OF WAPPING,

having been received from London at the office of the SUNDAY MERCURY, the publication of the new romance will be commenced in the

SUNDAY MERCURY OF TO-MORROW,

and continued thenceforward from week to week until concluded. In the absence of an international copyright law the country is deluged with reprints of third-rate English novels, that have been already forestalled by the large importations of the originals, and are consequently "stale, flat and unprofitable" when they reach the hands of the American public; but it is only at a

HEAVY COST

that the best efforts of foreign writers of the

HIGHEST ORDER OF GENIUS

can be obtained for publication here simultaneously with their issue on the other side of the Atlantic. Consequently, on the *qui vive* for opportunities to gratify a

VAST CIRCLE OF READERS,

and considering the outlay of a few extra

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS,

a matter of small moment in comparison with this object, the proprietors of the SUNDAY MERCURY have opened negotiations with some of the most brilliant and successful romancists of the Old World, with a view to make the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER OF THE AGE the channel through which the choicest productions of the most popular European writers of fiction shall

FIRST REACH THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

As one of the earliest fruits of this comprehensive arrangement, the initial instalment of Miss Braddon's new story, with the suggestive title of

NOBODY'S DAUGHTER; OR, THE BALLAD-SINGER OF WAPPING,

will appear in the SUNDAY MERCURY of TO-MORROW, the 6th inst. As the story is printed from the

LONDON PROOFS,

it cannot be forestalled, but will be to all intents and purposes as much an *original publication here* as in the native land of its distinguished authoress.

Miss Braddon has gained her laurels as one of the most brilliant novelists of the age in a remarkably short space of time. It is scarcely four years since her star rose above the literary horizon, and yet she is to-day the most popular writer of fiction in Great Britain. The English periodical publicists contend with each other for the productions of her enchanting pen, which, potent as the finger of Midas, converts the paper over which it glides into current funds. Had she twenty heads and as many pairs of hands an instant market would be found for all the stories they could furnish, for such is the marvelous interest which she imparts to her plots, such the striking illustrations of the best and worst passions of humanity presented in her "strange eventful histories," that the public appetite, growing by what it feeds on, is continually, like "Oliver Twist," asking for more. That intuitive knowledge of the workings of the human heart, which is the prerogative of genius, is hers, and the characters she conjures into being, like those of Scott and Bulwer and Dickens, take fast hold of the memory and can never be forgotten.

The wonderful scope of Miss Braddon's imagination, and the dramatic skill with which she constructs her stories, intensifying their interest with every chapter, and leading the reader in trance of wonderment through scenes of the most extraordinary and varied adventure to unexpected and yet feasible denouements, have never been more strikingly exemplified than in "Nobody's Daughter, or The Ballad Singer of Wapping." The deepest pathos is relieved by sparkling humor, the darkest phases of ruffianism and villainy by the fairest pictures of simplicity and virtue, and the most noble exhibitions of self-sacrificing heroism.

The story opens in the bar-room of the "Jolly Tar," an obscure tavern in Wapping, a notorious seafaring suburb of London, where vice and debauchery have for more than two centuries held their orgies. There the reader is introduced to the heroine of the story, Jennie Milsom, the reputed daughter of a gruff fellow who turns out in the course of the narrative to be a scoundrel of the deepest dye. The girl, who is a marvel of beauty and of musical genius, is employed by the landlord, Dennis Wayman, to sing for his customers during their drunken carousals. Her face is described as one of the loveliest that ever shone upon mankind. "A pale oval face, framed with bands of smooth black hair, and lighted by unfathomable black eyes: a face whose ivory pallor was contrasted by the rich crimson of full pouting lips as well as by the deep blackness of hair and eyes; the face of a Roman Empress rather than of a singing girl at a low public house."

With this superb creature, Valentine Jernam, a frank, warm-hearted, sea captain, who, with his humble and faithful friend, Joyce Harker, happens to drop in at the "Jolly Tar," falls desperately in love. Capt. Jernam has been a prosperous man, and in conjunction with his brother George, then absent in the Indies, has realized a considerable fortune by his ventures, chiefly through the shrewd advice of his devoted adherent, Joyce Harker. He is foolish enough to reveal to the landlord and Tom Milsom, the girl's father, the fact that he has a large sum of money about him. Infatuated with Jennie, he visits her squalid home in company with Milsom and Wayman, and is there robbed and murdered. The beautiful singer is an ear-witness of the crime—the second murder perpetrated in the same dismal dwelling—but is powerless to prevent it. The next day she disappears. Joyce Harker, suspecting foul play with his friend, determines to devote his life to the task of bringing the guilty parties to justice.

A new character now appears upon the scene, Sir Oswald Eversleigh, an elderly Baronet, with a rent-roll of fifty thousand pounds a year. Sir Oswald, a proud, noble-hearted British officer, who has served with distinction abroad, has a nephew, Reynold Eversleigh, whom he once designed to make his heir; but discovering him to be a heartless libertine and a disreputable gamester, he disinherits and discards him. Soon after this, while sojourning in a country town, the baronet is fascinated by the plaintive warblings of a rich, clear voice under his window. He rushes into the street and finds a beautiful girl lying almost insensible on a doorstep, where she has sunk exhausted with hunger and fatigue, after singing the song that had so deeply interested and charmed him. This poor, desolate outcast is Jenny Milsom, "the ballad-singer of Wapping." She tells her sad story to the Baronet and he promises to befriend her. That promise he fulfils by sending her to a boarding-school, where she receives the instructions of the best masters. Subsequently he marries her. All goes well for a time; but Reginald Eversleigh exasperated at the marriage, which cuts him off from all hope of succeeding to his uncle's estates, soon begins to conspire against the peace of the happy pair. With the assistance of his friend and mentor, Victor Carrington, the fiend incarnate of the story, he plays the penitent prodigal, and is partially forgiven by the Baronet who receives him as a guest at Raynham Castle, the hereditary seat of the family. Carrington suggests to Reignald a most diabolical scheme for alienating Sir Oswald from his young bride, and is introduced through the instrumentality of Reignald at Raynham Castle. He abducts Lady Eversleigh, under the false pretense that her husband has been thrown from his horse and dangerously injured, keeps her a prisoner during a whole night, and continues, in the meanwhile, to have a report of her elopement with himself conveyed to the Baronet. The result is, that when she returns home on the day after the abduction and relates her story to her husband, he disbelieves it and casts her off. Carrington then obtains a bond from Reignald Eversleigh for £30,000, to be paid when the latter shall have come into possession of his uncle's estates, and proceeds to consummate his atrocious designs. The Baronet revokes a will made in favor of his wife, and executes another in favor of his nephew. Carrington having ascertained this fact, conceals himself in Sir Oswald's study and introduces a subtile poison into a goblet from which the Baronet afterward drinks. Next morning he is found dead. In the midst of the consternation created by his death, Lady Eversleigh, the *ci devant* ballad-singer, reappears. She is accused by Reignald of the murder of her husband, but is cleared by the evidence of Capt. Copplestone, a venerable friend of the late Baronet, with whom she had sought shelter after being repudiated by Sir Oswald. Search is made for the will by which Reignald had been constituted the heir of the deceased, but it cannot be found. A previous will, bearing the bulk of his wealth to Lady Eversleigh, and cutting off the perfidious nephew with five hundred pounds a year, is, however, discovered, and it subsequently appears that the will in favor of the latter was destroyed by Sir Oswald on the very night on which he died. Carrington and young Eversleigh have steeped their souls in guilt for nothing, and Lady Eversleigh is the sole possessor of the estates they had plotted to secure. She suspects the whole truth, and resolves to consecrate her life and the fortune bequeathed to her to the task of avenging the murder of her beloved lord.

Up to this point the story is one of powerful interest, but the remainder possesses a terrible fascination, unsurpassed, if equaled, in the whole range of modern romance. Through a thousand difficulties and dangers the intrepid woman pursues her purpose, with a zeal and energy that are positively sublime. To anticipate the catastrophe here would be injustice alike to the author and the public. Suffice it to say that the story culminates in a scene that can never fade from the memory of the reader.

There are many characters introduced in the course of the narrative not referred to in this imperfect outline, and these, together with others of which but a brief mention has been made, play a far from unimportant part in the under-plot of this remarkable work of fiction. In the end every mystery is solved, every doubt cleared up, and all the tangled skeins of incident and adventure satisfactorily unraveled.

In a word, "NOBODY'S DAUGHTER; OR, THE BALLAD SINGER OF WAPPING," although a sensation story of the most exciting and absorbing character, does not outrage the possibilities. The events narrated, strange and marvelous as they seem, might all have occurred in real life, under the contingencies described.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY

has now been half an ordinary life-time before the people, and at the commencement of its

TWENTY-NINTH VOLUME

the proprietors might be justified in referring with some degree of pride to its past history. They propose to do no such thing. It has told its own story as it has gone along, and the people know it by heart. But a word or two as to the present and the future of the

LEADING WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF AMERICA

may not be inappropriate at the beginning of its THIRTIETH YEAR. The tens of thousands who buy and read it, the multitudes of advertisers who make its business columns their medium of communication with the masses, have a right to know what it is doing and what it proposes hereafter to do. They shall be enlightened on both points.

The various departments embraced in the

FIFTY-SIX COLUMNS

of THE SUNDAY MERCURY cover every topic of interest, every species of information included within the entire range of public journalism. It is not merely a first-class literary paper, an independent political paper, a valuable commercial paper, an unrivaled local paper, an epitome of American wit and humor, a mirror in which every phase of American social life is reflected, a fearless satirical paper, a chronicler of theatrical and show news throughout the world, a vehicle of the best original stories procurable at home or abroad, *but it is all of these combined*. In short, it is

A REPRESENTATIVE PRESS

in which not only all the *generalities* but all the *specialities* of the daily and weekly newspapers of the country are comprehended.

It cannot be a matter of surprise to any one that such a journal has an enormous circulation. There are now five other (so-called) Sunday Newspapers published in New-York. TAKE THEIR ISSUES, TREBLE MULTIPLY THE SUM TOTAL BY THREE, AND THE RESULT WILL STILL FALL SHORT, BY SOME THOUSANDS, OF THE REGULAR WEEKLY SALES OF THE SUNDAY MERCURY.

Not yet, however, has that Universal Gazette reached its perihelion. During the current year, new features of interest will be added to its present attractions, and its arrangements for the transmission of late and exclusive intelligence from every point of the compass, and on every subject of interest to society at large, or to any of the various classes of which it is composed, will be as complete as cash-in-hand energy and enterprise can make them. What the SUNDAY MERCURY is, the public know, but there is no gauge by which its future can be measured. Its shibboleth is the motto of the Empire State—EXCELSIOR!

BLACK CHAINS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BASIS OF ADVERTISING IS CIRCULATION.

This is a fact patent to all newspaper publishers all over the world. The business community of New-York know that the SUNDAY MERCURY has the largest circulation. Were it not that the people recognize that journal as the

NATIONAL SUNDAY NEWSPAPER,

it would not be, as it now confessedly is, the great Sunday

ORGAN OF THE ADVERTISING WORLD.

Its circulation is based on its intrinsic value as a medium channel of universal information, and those orders in through which literary genius of the highest order and Critical the departments of romance, satire, humor, politics. What cism, interests, amuses and instructs the public, is GREATER THAN THE COLLECTIVE ISSUES OF THE FIVE OTHER (so-called) SUNDAY PAPERS PUBLISHED IN NEW-YORK. If any one of these papers questions the accuracy of this statement, let the whole seven be made to produce their books and compare them with those of THE SUNDAY MERCURY.

The business world understands the matter pretty well and a comparison of the advertising columns of THE SUNDAY MERCURY with those of its pigmy would-be competitors, will prove conclusively that the difference between publishing advertisements and bringing them, is pretty thoroughly appreciated in this community.

THE MASSES ARE SPECIALLY INVITED TO A GRAND BANQUET

of the imagination, a literary feast of surpassing excellence, which will be commenced

TO-MORROW,

(and continued weekly until completed) in the columns of the

SUNDAY MERCURY.

The purveyor on this occasion is

MISS M. E. BRADDON,

whose new romance, entitled

"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER; OR, THE BALLAD SINGER OF WAPPING,"

has been secured for the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER, and will be published therein in copious installments,

IN ADVANCE OF THE LONDON ISSUES.

The course of the SUNDAY MERCURY during the year now opening will be signalized by an unprecedented outlay of capital in its literary department, and in the procurement of the fullest, latest and most authentic domestic and foreign intelligence, in the form of EXCLUSIVE LIGHTNING DISPATCHES, and letters from observant correspondents stationed at all points of especial interest in either hemisphere.

With a CIRCULATION MORE THAN TRIPLE THAT OF ALL THE OTHER NEW-YORK SHEETS assuming the name of SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS, and a corresponding business patronage, the SUNDAY MERCURY can afford to pay the highest premiums for early and important news, as well as the most liberal prices for first-class literary productions, and its arrangements for 1867 have been made with a view to give the public, at any cost, an unsurpassable newspaper.

IF "IGNORANCE IS BLISS," and "it is folly to be wise," then DON'T READ THE SUNDAY MERCURY OF TO-MORROW,

For it will contain, in addition to the early chapters of Miss Braddon's New Story, "NOBODY'S DAUGHTER; Or, THE BALLAD-SINGER OF WAPPING,"

ALL THAT NEW-YORK WANTS TO KNOW about the rest of the world.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY'S EXCLUSIVE DISPATCHES

are dated from every segment of the

GREAT TELEGRAPHIC CIRCLE,

and these, in conjunction with the telegrams it receives, as a member of the Associated Press, enable it to present every Sunday Morning the most comprehensive compend of fresh intelligence published on that day. Going to press later than any of its cotemporaries, viz.: at FOUR O'CLOCK A. M., it has an opportunity to furnish information received after they have been worked off, and sometimes this late news is of the highest interest.

NEVER BE SURE

that you are not behind the lighthouse as regards the news of the "small hours" of Sunday morning until you have seen the SUNDAY MERCURY. You will find it everywhere, for ITS SALES MORE THAN TRIPLE THOSE OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS PUT TOGETHER.

WHY THE SUNDAY MERCURY IS INDISPENSABLE TO EVERYBODY.

The POLITICIAN buys it; for it gives him inside views, from authentic sources, of all the party intrigues in progress at Washington and Albany.

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The LITERARY MAN enjoys the lively essays, the keen satires, the vigorous poems, the broadsides of native humor in its "Table Talk."

The SHIPOWNER and shipping merchant find in its columns on Sunday morning the latest intelligence of "Ventures on the Sea."

The SPORTING MAN looks at it and is posted at once as to all "Sporting Events" on the tapis.

The LOVER OF ATHLETIC EXERCISES, and especially the votary of the "National Game," adopts it as his guide, monitor, and vade mecum.

THE THEATRICAL AND SHOW INTEREST cannot find in any other paper in Christendom such a compend of valuable professional information as is published each week in the SUNDAY MERCURY.

THE STORY READER rejoices in it, because its original romances are from the most popular pens on both sides of the Atlantic. *Videlicit:* the new story of "NOBODY'S DAUGHTER; Or, THE BALLAD-SINGER OF WAPPING, by *Miss Braddon*, to be commenced in the SUNDAY MERCURY of to-morrow.

THE SPECULATOR scans its advertising department, because everything buyable, sellable, or in any way negotiable, invites his attention there.

LADIES find in the same department a guide to everything they can desire, from haberdashery to husbands.

LECTURERS, ORATORS, DOMINIES, MORAL REFORMERS, PLUNDER-MONGERS, AUTHORS, FAITHLESS HUSBANDS, INDISCREET WIVES, and PERSONS OF SHAKEY REPUTATIONS GENERALLY, purchase the "Saucy Sheet," just to see "what it will say" about them.

The UNIVERSAL PUBLIC buy it, because it contains all the lightning news up to 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, and brings the ends of the earth an hour or two nearer to the Sunday breakfast-table than any other paper published on the day of rest.

Finally, the BUSINESS COMMUNITY read THE SUNDAY MERCURY, because its financial and market news is fuller and later than that of any of its cotemporaries, and they ADVERTISE in it for the sound and solid reason that its average circulation is THREE TIMES GREATER THAN THE COMBINED CIRCULATION OF THE FIVE OTHER SUNDAY SHEETS DIGNIFIED (by some people) WITH THE TITLE OF SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS.

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Is the universal cry of the American public, and in order that they may know at the earliest possible moment everything in the way of news that

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until *one hour before daybreak* on Sunday morning. Its lightning dispatches, special and otherwise, embrace intelligence from every point included in the vast space of telegraphy, and its

NEWS HARVESTS

are more copious and varied than are reaped by any other laborer in the field of Sunday journalism.

One of the leading literary features in the issue of TO-MORROW will be the commencing chapters of a wonderful story, by Miss BRADDON, called

NOBODY'S DAUGHTER; OR, THE BALLAD SINGER OF WAPPING.

Printed from proof-sheets furnished by that gifted writer. By virtue of a

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with Miss Braddon, the proprietors of the SUNDAY MERCURY will be enabled to present to their readers the installments of this exciting serial romance in advance of their publication in London.

There are two reasons why the popular story-writers of England prefer the SUNDAY MERCURY to any of its cotemporaries as a medium for presenting their productions to the American people. In the first place it pays

A COPYWRIGHT PRICE

for the advance sheets of their best works: and in the second place, it gives them the widest possible publicity.

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ON THE THRESHOLD of the new year the LEADING WEEKLY NEWSPAPER of the country commences the most

POWERFUL ORIGINAL STORY

that has ever appeared in its columns.

TO-MORROW, Jan. 6,

the first installment of a new romance by

MISS M. E. BRADDON,

ENTITLED

NOBODY'S DAUGHTER; OR, THE BALLAD SINGER OF WAPPING,

the proof sheets of which have just been received from the authoress, will appear in the

SUNDAY MERCURY.

Every religious denomination in the City has its favorite pastors who will to-morrow address large congregations, and be listened to with deep interest, but the immense audience addressed every week by the SUNDAY MERCURY could not be crowded into any twenty-five places of worship in New-York. The circulation of this popular and influential journal more than

TRIPLES

THE AGGREGATE ISSUES OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY SHEETS (CALLED BY COURTESY "NEWSPAPERS,") and is STEADILY PROGRESSING. It contains more reading matter than any daily paper published in America, and double the amount contained in any one of the five Sunday publications claiming to be Sunday newspapers, printed in this City.

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from all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe are

FOCALIZED IN ITS COLUMNS,

forming a clear and comprehensive abstract of ALL THE NEWS OF THE CIVILIZED WORLD, and bringing down the current intelligence from every town and city *en rapport* with New-York, to

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on SUNDAY MORNING. No paper published on the same day contains anything like an equal amount of

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer Allemania; for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer City of Cork, on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:15 A. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

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STAPLE BOOT AND SHOE CONVENTION.

NOTICE.—The (adjourned) meeting of this Convention, from 1843 to 1867, will take place at the Astor House, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1867, at 4 P. M., as per new call.

Committee of Arrangements,

W. B. WHITAKER, (and others,) No. 36 Warren-st., New-York.

OBJECT OF THE MEETING.

To receive report of the Chairman of said Convention, (of progress to date.) To adopt such measures as may be approved for further action, as contemplated by original call, &c., headed by Smith, Wright & Co., of New-York; ... Newark, N. J. The present call signed by Esley, Mellen, J. O. Whitehouse, A. W. Spies, Alden, Bixby & Co., Smith & Maynard, H. P. Forbush, John E. Pitkin, and others.

Dec. 31, 1866.

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Monthly Range of Stocks in 1866, and
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are published in the **Commercial and Financial Chronicle of January 5.**
WM. B. DANA & CO., Publishers, 60 WILLIAM STREET.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST., BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Collections, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MINNESOTA, which are only $10,000 per mile on finished road. For sale by TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 6 NEW-ST., Stock Exchange Building, NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK. NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1866.
The annual election for Eleven Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking Room on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 11 to 12 A. M. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK. The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office, No. 157 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 7th day of January, 1867. Polls open from 12 noon to 1 P. M. GEO. A. DRESSER, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

D. HENRY SMITH, NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE. Government securities, stocks, bonds, gold, foreign exchange, bought and sold on commission.

NOTICE. THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, located at Washington City, in the District of Columbia, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment. J. B. HUTCHINSON, Cashier. Dated WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 30, 1866.

TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO. (E. D.), Office No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866.
AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company (Eastern Division), held this day, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted, and directed to be published for the information of parties interested in the trust.
Whereas, The Trustees are specifically directed by the trust agreement to pay, on the first of January, "to the owners of preferred certificates," interest at the rate of seven per cent. in money in case such payment can be made "without serious damage or prejudice to the requirements of the trust," otherwise in further preferred certificates;" and
Whereas, The road and property of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company (Eastern Division) are advertised to be sold on the ninth of January, 1867, under the decree of the United States Court in the foreclosure suit, in consummation of which sale there will become due and payable to sundry parties named in said decree, an amount of money estimated at $300,000; and
Whereas, The rebuilding of the Great Miami Bridge, and the repairing of the other damage to the road caused by the flood in September last, cannot be delayed without permanent injury to the business and interests of the road; and
Whereas, The Trustees have hitherto collected from the Receiver in payment for first-mortgage coupons belonging to the trust the means whereby they have been enabled heretofore to pay the interest on the preferred certificates in money, but are now unable so to procure the means for the payment of the interest due on the first of January next, owing to the imperative demands upon the Receiver by the road as aforesaid; therefore
Resolved, That the interest due on preferred certificates on the 1st of January instant, be paid in further preferred certificates to the persons or their legal representatives, on that day, owning the same, and on their request, as provided in the trust agreement; such further preferred certificates to be ready for delivery on and after the 25th day of January, 1867; and inasmuch as the transfer books have been closed for an unusual time, that persons so owning preferred certificates not already standing in their names on the books of the Trustees, be requested to present the same in evidence of the ownership and for record without delay. ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867. Poll will be opened at 12 M., and closed at 2 P. M. The transfer book will be closed on the evening of Dec. 31, 1866, and reopened on the morning of Jan. 15, 1867. WILLIAM G. HART, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.
ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M., and 1 o'clock P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1866.
ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank will be held at their banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year. C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

THE BISHOP GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, Jan. 2, 1867.
AN ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company to serve for the ensuing year, will take place at the office of the Company, No. 113 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M. (Signed,) WILLIAM HEATON, President. (Signed,) SAMUEL BOARDMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st. on TUESDAY, 8th January, 1867, commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867, at the Banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st. GEORGE MONTAGUE, Cashier.

THE INTEREST UPON THE FIRST mortgage bonds of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, will be paid free from Government tax, on presentation at the banking house of Turner Brothers, corner Nassau and Pine sts. GEO. L. BECKER, President.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BELOIT AND MADISON RAILROAD CO., Dec. 29, 1866.
THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, due on the 2d day of January, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, No. 87 Broadway, New-York. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 8th of January, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of the Everett Petroleum Company will be held at the office of Mr. H. J. BAKER, No. 215 Pearl-st., at 12 M., on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867. JOSEPH GRAYDON, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1867, ON the Minnesota 8 Per Cent. Bonds, will be paid at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 48, Wall-st. CHARLES SCHEFFER, State Treasurer.

THE ATHENS COUNTY, OHIO, COUPONS due 1st inst., are payable at the office of WM. HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

STOUT & DICKINSON, Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 9 BROAD-ST.
Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.
Interest allowed on deposits, both of gold and currency, which may be checked for at sight, same as in the City Banks.
[illegible] Government and other securities.
Collections made upon all parts of the United States and Canadas.
GENERAL PARTNERS.
T. B. STOUT, late of the National Shoe and Leather Bank.
PLATT K. DICKINSON, late of firm of Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson.
SPECIAL PARTNERS.
A. V. STOUT, J. B. DICKINSON.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

HASLETT McKIM, ROBERT McKIM, JOHN A. McKIM.

M'KIM BROS. & CO., Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 62 WALL-ST.,
ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO DRAFT, GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ORDERS FROM OTHER PLACES.

AMERICAN BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COMMISSION HOUSE. Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.
JAMES W. TUCKER, EDWARD R. ANDREWS.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO. buy and sell United States Securities and Foreign Exchange, issue and cash Letters of Credit, as well as transact a general commission business, and refer, by permission, to the following gentlemen:
REFERENCES:
Wm. T. Andrews, Esq., President National City Bank, Boston.
Wm. H. Aspinwall, Esq., New-York.
James H. Beal, Esq., President Second National Bank, Boston.
Wm. T. Blodgett, Esq., New-York.
T. Hall Faile, Esq., New-York.
Dudley S. Gregory, Esq., Jersey City, New-Jersey.
George Griswold, Esq., New-York.
Stephen Hyatt, Esq., New-York.
Wm. S. Jenkins, Esq., Cashier Bank of America, New-York.
Amos A. Lawrence, Esq., Boston.
Wm. H. Macy, Esq., President Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York.
Moses Taylor, Esq., President City Bank, New-York.
Jonathan Thorne, Esq., New-York.
R. Sands Tucker, Esq., New-York.
John E. Williams, Esq., President Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
W. H. Webb, Esq., New-York.
Saml. Willets, Esq., New-York.
Messrs. Jas. M. Beebe & Co., Boston.
Messrs. Clark, Adams & Clark, Boston.
Messrs. C. F. Hovey & Co., Boston.
Messrs. Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.
Messrs. Hoyt Brothers, New-York.
Messrs. Bussing, Crocker & Co., New-York.
Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co., New-York.
Messrs. W. A. & A. M. White, New-York.
Messrs. Wm. F. Weld & Co., Boston.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York: That at a special meeting of the Directors of said Company, held at their office, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1866, in view of a deficiency in the capital of said Company, caused by unprecedented marine disasters, and under and in pursuance of section 11 of the charter of said Company, and of the statute in such case made and provided, it was unanimously resolved that an assessment of forty per cent. be and the same was accordingly duly assessed upon each and every share of the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on or before the 3d day of January, 1867. NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866. A. L. McCARTHY, Secretary.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS DUE Jan. 1, 1867, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.
Chicago City, "Municipal."
Chicago City, "Water Loan."
Chicago City, "Tunnel."
Albany City.
Buffalo City.
Alabama State 8 per cents., "new issue."
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, convertible.
Missouri State, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD coupons of First Mortgage Bonds. JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD coupons of First Mortgage Bonds. DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD coupons of First Mortgage Bonds, and interest on Dividend Scrip. DUBUQUE SOUTH WESTERN RAILROAD coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds. DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD coupons, and DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD coupons due Jan. 1, 1867. Will be paid at our office, No. 24 Broadway, New-York, on the 2d of January next, less Government tax. M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN COAL AND OIL CO., CORNER OF CHURCH-ST. AND PARK-PLACE, NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 5, 1867.
THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Brooklyn Coal and Oil Company will take place at the office of the Company, at the corner of Church-st. and Park-place, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M. The object of such meeting will be to elect Trustees of said Company for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may then come before the meeting. THOMAS SULLIVAN, President. PETER F. RANDOLPH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON SMITH AND SINCLAIR STONE DRESSING COMPANY, Foot of East 29th-st.
THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders will be held at the office of this Company on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, for the election of seven Trustees to serve for the ensuing year. Poll open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. By order. ALEXANDER MILNE, President. NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES-BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at their office, in the Borough of Wilkes-Barre Penn., on WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Polls will close at 11 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 14th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive. By order of the Board. WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and continue open one hour. CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the McDermott Patent Bolt Manufacturing Company will be held at the Tontine Hotel, Nos. 427 and 429 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1867, for the purpose of electing Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. JAMES KYDD, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms, corner Broadway and Murray-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, Broadway and Chambers sts., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GARDNER MANUFACTURING COMPANY will please take notice that an annual election for a Board of Trustees, to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 110 Bowery, New-York, on the second Tuesday (8th) of January, 1867. JOHN BOWMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company and inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock. H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1866.
AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this institution, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BULLION MINING COMPANY OF MONTANA are hereby notified that an election for Trustees will be held on THURSDAY, Jan. 17, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, at No. 187 Washington-st. GEO. S. St.JOHN, Secretary, Pro Tem. NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

MECHANICS' & TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Poll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES. NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	105	[illegible]	June, 7-30	[illegible]	105
Coupon, 1881	105	[illegible]	July, 7-30	[illegible]	105
5-20 Regist'd '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 " new, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Registered	[illegible]	[illegible]	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
August, 7-30	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]

TYLER, WRENN & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 19 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell, at most liberal rates,
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS, 1881,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 10-40 BONDS,
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
Gold and Coupons bought and sold.
Bankers' accounts favorably received.
Orders for purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold promptly executed.
TYLER, ULLMANN & CO., Chicago.

CAUTION.

TO BANKERS, BROKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.
The public are cautioned against negotiating any of the following Government Securities, which were stolen from the safe of the Royal Insurance Company, on 13th December last, as the payment of the Coupons or Interest and the transfer or conversion of said securities has been stopped by a caveat filed against them in the Treasury Department of the United States, at Washington, and effective steps have been taken to make said securities unsalable in Europe.
The Royal Insurance Company will pay a REWARD OF $10,000 for the recovery of said Securities, or in that proportion for the recovery of any portion of them.

5 per cent. Coupon 1874 Bonds, $1,000 each.
Nos. 1,656 1,657 1,658 1,659 4,831 10,695 10,696
Nos. 11,341 12,960 12,961 12,962 12,963 12,964 12,965
Nos. 12,966 12,967 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 14,494
Nos. 14,495 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 16,761
Nos. 16,762 16,763 16,764 16,765 16,766 16,767 16,768
Nos. 16,769 16,770 16,771 16,772 16,773 16,774 16,775
Nos. 16,776 16,777 16,778 16,779 16,780 16,781 16,782
Nos. 16,783 16,784 16,785 16,786 16,787 16,788 16,789
Nos. 16,790 16,791 16,792 16,793 16,794 16,795 16,796
Nos. 16,797 16,798 16,799 16,800 5,989 14,626

6 per cent. Coupon 1881 Bonds, $1,000 each. Act July 17, 1861.
Payable to the order of Adam Norrie and Benjamin B. Sherman, Committee, and not indorsed.
Nos. 65,997 65,998 65,999 66,000 66,001 66,002 66,003
Nos. 66,004 66,005 66,006 66,007 66,008 66,009 66,010
Nos. 66,011 66,012 66,013 66,014 66,015 66,016 66,017
Nos. 66,018 66,019 66,020 66,021 66,022

7-30 Bonds, $1,000 each. 1st series. Interest payable August and February.
Nos. 12,079 20,899 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 34,556
Nos. 75,589 116,634 117,827 117,828 117,829 117,830 117,831
Nos. 118,905 124,719

5-20 Bonds, $1,000 each. Dated Nov. 1, 1864. Act of June 30, 1864.
Nos. 36,551 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 38,808
Nos. [illegible] [illegible]

6 per cent. 1881 Bonds, $1,000 each. Dated June 15, 1864. A.
Nos. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 8,909
Nos. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 8,900
Nos. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Nos. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] $500 each.

U. S. Coupon Bonds, 5 per cent. 10-40. 1st Series.
Nos. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 35,281
Nos. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Nos. [illegible] $500 each.

7-30 per cent. Bonds, 2d Series, interest payable 15th of June and December.
Nos. 1,782 1,783 $5,000 each. 11,273, $1,000 each.
Registered stock of 1881, $10,000 each.
Nos. 9,662 9,663 9,664 acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861.
Registered stock of 1881, $5,000 each.
Nos. 7,224 [illegible] [illegible] 7,280 7,281 7,282 6,911 acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861. No. 2,618, act of March 3, 1863.
Registered stock of 1881, $1,000 each.
Nos. 17,404 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of ten Trustees of the UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York, to supply the place of those whose terms expire, will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., on the THIRD TUESDAY (the 15th) of January instant, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. Dated Jan. 2, 1867. WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.
DIVIDEND.—The trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend (free from Government tax) of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of from $5 to $5,000 entitled thereto, payable on and after Jan. 21. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit. STEPHEN CUTTER, President. HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.
THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at its office, No. 52 Wall-st. HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government, State, County and City taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of January next. The Bank assuming to pay the State, County and City tax (2 5-10 per cent.) whenever the United States Supreme Court shall decide the said tax to be legal and binding on the Bank or its stockholders. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d proximo. E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD, (Stonington Railroad,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT., free of Government tax, was declared this day, payable at the office of M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., on the [illegible] of January. Transfer-books will be closed [illegible]. [illegible], Secretary.

THE COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of two and a half per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared payable at the Company's office at Columbus, Ohio, on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and opened on the 16th inst. G. MOODIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY, HUDSON, Dec. 29, 1866.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the HUDSON IRON COMPANY, have this day declared a dividend of twenty-five per cent. payable at their office in this City on the 10th of January, 1867, to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of the said Company as stockholders. S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY, HUDSON, Dec. 29, 1866.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the HUDSON IRON COMPANY, have this day declared a dividend of twenty-five per cent. payable at their office in this City on the 10th of January, 1867, to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of the said Company as stockholders. S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on 5th January next. The transfer-books will close on 26th inst. and reopen on 5th January, 1867. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on the first Monday of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 10, 1867. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January, 1867. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 3, 1867. F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, No. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 7th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share on the capital stock of this Bank, and the Government tax, will be paid on and after January 2, proximo. By order of the Board. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date. JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until 2d prox. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free of United States tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on WEDNESDAY, 2d of January next. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

SEVENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The usual semi-annual dividend of Ten Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. Jan. 2, 1867. JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

Clinton Fire Insurance Company.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of tax, has THIS DAY, been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 156 Broadway. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 7. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 17, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of Two and a Half per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of Three and a Half per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after the 16th day of January, 1867, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh. The transfer books will close on the 29th day of December, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen on the 17th day of January, 1867. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., Dec. 29, 1866.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the THIRTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1, and not exceeding $500, and Five per cent. per annum on amounts over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, the Institution paying the Government Tax. The dividend will be credited under date of Jan 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date. E. J. BROWN, President. EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer. C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867; and an extra dividend of 3 per cent. to cover the amount of the State, City and County taxes of 1866, on the shareholders of this Bank, to be paid to the shareholders on satisfactory evidence of there being no claim for these taxes. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1867. WM. I. JENKINS, Cashier.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend on the preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year ending 31st December, ult., of seven per cent., payable less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will close on SATURDAY, the 5th, and reopen on the 22d inst. By order of the Board. HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., (free from Government, State, County and City tax) has been this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867, the Bank assuming to pay the State, County and City tax, in the event that the United States Supreme Court shall decide the said tax to be legal and binding on the Bank or its stockholders. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 9th of January. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.
THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the three months ending 31st inst., and one per cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Jan. 5. Transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 26th inst. until the morning of Jan. 7. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INstitution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan 21, 1867. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., No. 66 Wall-st.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. upon the capital of half a million dollars, free from Government tax, payable on and after Thursday, the 10th of January. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866. HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 5 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 1, 1867. JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 45 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, and the Government tax thereon, will be paid on and after the 10th inst. WM. DARROW, Secretary.

TWENTY-NI[illegible] DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st. I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer books will be closed. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per cent. (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1867. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS AND TRADERS Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building), have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. J. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUERLAIN PERFUMER, Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

MRS. M. G. BROWN, METAPHYSICAL Physician, of No. 410 Arch-st., Philadelphia, and No. 51 Bond-st., New-York, gives a guarantee to cure the following diseases:
Deafness, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Blindness, Womb Diseases, Scalp Diseases, Loss of Hair, Throat and Chest Difficulties, with EVERY disease flesh is heir to.
RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, &c., CURED. SEPT. 18, 1865.
I, Henry B. James, of Trenton, N. J., do certify that for fifty years I have suffered from dyspepsia. When a boy, eating a small piece of cheese would cause such agony as to make me roll on the floor for hours. One time I did not recover the effects of eating a piece of apple for six months. I have also suffered from rheumatism, piles, general debility, &c. Last Spring I was attacked with rheumatism near the heart, my joints were swollen and one arm partially paralyzed. I was very ill; had three physicians, who considered me dying. Soon afterward I saw Mrs. M. G. Brown, who assured me her metaphysical discovery would cure my rheumatism, and give me a new constitution. I used it faithfully for three months; the result is, that my rheumatism and dyspepsia are gone. I am now strong and healthy, my general appearance so much changed that my friends scarcely recognize me. My hair was poor and thin, nearly all gone; but it is now thick, strong and bushy, and I weigh ten pounds more than ever before in my life.
Remember MRS. M. G. BROWN, at her office, No. 51 Bond-st., every Tuesday, where her celebrated preparations may always be had. Metaphysical Discovery, $5. Scalp Renovator, $1. Poor Richard's Eye Water, $1. Small, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists generally.
A box of the Metaphysical Discovery would have saved Brevet Major T. G. Mackenzie's life. It will break up the worst congestion.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The public are hereby cautioned against paying moneys designed for this charity, except to such persons as have a certificate of their appointment for 1866-7, signed by the Advisory Committee, and countersigned by the Secretary of the Association. The Board deeply regret the necessity for this caution. Donations, which are greatly needed, should be paid to the duly authorized collectors, or sent to JAMES BROWN, President, No. 59 Wall-st.; R. B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st., or to R. M. HARTLEY, No. 39 Bible House.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

OWNERS WANTED BY THE PROPERTY Clerk, No. 300 Mulberry-st., for the following articles, viz: Set double harness, muslin, boat, gold watch, cotton, money, billiard balls, shoes, boots, shirts, comforters, delaine, horse blanket, wolf robe with black border.

D. L. LEDERER & CO., AT NO. 362 Pearl-st., announce to their friends and the public generally that they have opened a new loan office, where they will advance cash at reasonable terms on all valuable property, watches, jewelry, diamonds, &c., or purchase the same.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 38 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

SAFE FOR SALE LOW—HOLMES & BUTler's alum patent; 4 feet high, 3½ feet wide, 2 feet deep. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

PARIS—L'OFFICE INTERNATIONAL, RUE Neuve, St. Augustin, No. 65. Every information gratuitously. Apartments provided. Luggage warehoused.

WAX FLOWERS.—LESSONS GIVEN AT THE residence of the pupil by Mrs. E. SUMNER, No. 67 West 38th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment: flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Meade.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant. Tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

PLATT K. DICKINSON RETIRES FROM our firm this day. WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the revised statutes of the State of New-York, relating to limited partnerships, and the statutes amendatory thereof, in the business of bankers and commission brokers, in the buying and selling on commission only, of gold, Government securities, State bonds, stocks, railroad bonds, corporation bonds, notes and bills of exchange, which business is to be conducted under the name or firm of STOUT & DICKINSON; that THEODORE B. STOUT, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County and State of New-York, and PLATT K. DICKINSON, who resides at South Orange, in the State of New-Jersey, are the general partners; that ANDREW V. STOUT and JOHN B. DICKINSON, who respectively reside in the City of New-York and State of New-York, are the special partners; that the said ANDREW V. STOUT, as such special partner, has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and the said JOHN B. DICKINSON, as such special partner, has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1867, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1871.—Dated this 29th day of December, 1866.
THEODORE B. STOUT, PLATT K. DICKINSON, } General Partners.
ANDREW V. STOUT, JOHN B. DICKINSON, } Special Partners.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between John Mott, James K. Mott, William C. Hyde and Isaac R. Van Duzer under the firm name of MOTTS, HYDE & VAN DUZER expires this day by its own limitation, and is dissolved. John Mott is authorized to sign in liquidation.
Signed JOHN MOTT. JAMES K. MOTT. WILLIAM C. HYDE. ISAAC R. VAN DUZER.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.
John Mott and James K. Mott have associated with themselves Edward M. Losee, William A. McKee and Augustus Losee, under the firm name of MOTT BROTHERS & CO., and will continue the importing and jobbing of woolens, &c., at No. 118 Duane-st.
Signed JOHN MOTT. JAMES K. MOTT. EDWARD M. LOSEE. WILLIAM A. McKEE. AUGUSTUS LOSEE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

William C. Hyde and Isaac R. Van Duzer have associated with themselves Melancthon C. Hyde and Joseph P. Skillman, and will continue the jobbing and importing of goods for men's wear, under the firm of HYDE, VAN DUZER & CO. The place of business will hereafter be published.
Signed WILLIAM C. HYDE. ISAAC R. VAN DUZER. MELANCTHON C. HYDE. JOSEPH P. SKILLMAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, WELLINGTON CLAPP, GEORGE B. GRINNELL and HORACE F. CLARK, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, entitled "Of limited partnerships;" that the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is CLAPP & GRINNELL; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said firm is buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, Securities and Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, exclusively on commission; that the said WELLINGTON CLAPP and GEORGE B. GRINNELL are the general partners, and the said HORACE F. CLARK is the special partner; that all of said partners, general and special, reside in the City and County of New-York, and that the principal place of business of the said partnership is in the City and County of New-York; that the special partner has contributed the sum of $50,000 in cash to the common stock of said partnership, and that the said partnership commenced on the 3d day of September, 1866, and is to terminate on the 1st day of September, 1869.
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1866.
WELLINGTON CLAPP, GEORGE B. GRINNELL, General Partners.
HORACE F. CLARK, Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of T. KETCHAM & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, either partner being authorized to sign in liquidation.
(Signed) TREDWELL KETCHAM. EDWARD F. PATCHEN. HENRY I. CLARK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of KETCHAM & CLARK, for the transaction of a general Banking and Stock Commission business, at No. 63 Wall-st., New-York.
(Signed) WILLIAM P. KETCHAM. HENRY I. CLARK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

REMOVAL.
I have removed to No. 63 Broadway, (office of Messrs. Patchen Bros.,) and will continue the stock Commission business. E. F. PATCHEN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF BENNETT & VAIL expired by its own limitation Dec. 31, 1866.
(Signed) JAMES G. BENNETT. DAVID D. VAIL.

JAMES G. BENNETT having associated with himself Mr. GEORGE E. SLOCUM and Mr. STEPHEN K. FOWLER, will continue the importing and jobbing of hosiery, gloves and Yankee notions at the new store, No. 78 Franklin-st., under the firm name of BENNETT, SLOCUM & FOWLER.
(Signed) JAMES G. BENNETT. GEO. E. SLOCUM. STEPHEN K. FOWLER.

DAVID D. VAIL has associated with himself Mr. W. K. CLARE and Mr. J. H. SAYRE in the foreign commission business, at No. 56 Walker-st., under the firm name of CLARE, VAIL & SAYRE.
(signed) W. K. CLARE. DAVID D. VAIL. J. H. SAYRE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

No. 62 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of HARDY & GUTHREY, terminates this day by limitation and by mutual consent. Either party may sign the name of the firm in settlement. HENRY C. HARDY. JNO. G. GUTHREY.

HENRY C. HARDY, No. 62 Wall-st., member New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges, will continue to buy and sell stocks, bonds, gold, exchange, &c., ON COMMISSION ONLY. Orders respectfully invited and executed faithfully. Domestic exchange collected.

I beg leave to recommend my friend and late partner, Mr. HARDY, to the continued confidence of all my personal friends who may have dealings in stocks, bonds, gold, exchange, &c. JNO. G. GUTHREY.

OFFICE OF QUINTARD, SAWYER & WARD, No. 9 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.
THE FIRMS OF QUINTARD, SAWYER & WARD and E. R. SAWYER & CO., of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, are this day dissolved by their own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation. E. A. QUINTARD. E. R. SAWYER. H. D. WARD.

No. 9 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.
E. A. QUINTARD, H. D. WARD and W. W. SKIDDY will continue the coal business at No. 9 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 220 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, under the firm name of QUINTARD, WARD & CO.
E. R. SAWYER will continue the coal business at No. 42 Kilby-st., Boston, and No. 213 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., for the transaction of a general stock commission business, at No. 69 Broadway. JOSIAH HEDDEN. LOCKE W. WINCHESTER. ISAIAH C. BABCOCK. ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

FROM THIS DATE THE BUSINESS OF the agency for the sale of the goods of the Hartford Carpet Company will be conducted in the name of HENRY G. THOMPSON & CO. HENRY G. THOMPSON. REUNE MARTIN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.
DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF GREEN & SPRINGER, stevedores, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Each party in future will transact business on their own account. GEORGE GREEN. WM. I. SPRINGER.

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY, No. 240 PEARL-ST., Jan. 1, 1867.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between J. W. MAYNARD and J. H. TIEMANN has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by the undersigned. J. H. TIEMANN.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the transaction of a general banking, exchange and commission business, under the name of C. C. PUFFER & CO., at No. 16 Nassau-st. C. C. PUFFER. A. V. DIMOCK. E. D. WESTON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

NOTICE.—WE HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN INTO copartnership Mr. EDGAR POOL, from Ohio, with an additional cash capital of $50,000. The style of the firm will be hereafter SCHWEITZER, GRAEF & POOL. SCHWEITZER & GRAEF, No. 36 Beekman-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

HAVING THIS DAY ADMITTED J. FRANCIS McCOY as partner in our firm, the business of our house will hereafter be conducted under the name of VAN WART, McCOY & CO. VAN WART & McCOY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—MR. J. F. BUNCE RETIRES FROM the firm of CONNOR, BUNCE & CO., this day. The undersigned will continue the business under the firm name of CONNOR & BUNCE. E. S. CONNOR. JAS. R. BUNCE.
JAN. 1, 1867.

MR. ELIAS WADE, JR., AND MR. JOHN N. ARMAN retire this day from our firm and from active business. Mr. HENRY F. SEWALL is authorized to sign for us by procuration. GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

JAMES CASSIDY ASSOCIATES WITH him A. B. BLASHFIELD. The tea business will be continued at the old stand under the firm of CASSIDY & CO., No. 135 Front-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

FROM THIS DATE, MR. WILLIAM E. FISKE has an interest in my business. Hereafter it will be done under the name of HENRY W. SMITH & CO. HENRY W. SMITH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

A CO-PARTNERSHIP IS THIS DAY formed by HENRY G. FISK, THOMAS R. CLARK and THOMAS J. FLAGG, for the purpose of importing and manufacturing men's furnishing goods, at No. 58 White-st., under the style of FISK, CLARK & FLAGG.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE INTEREST OF C. B. BABCOCK IN our firm ceases from this date. SETH G. BABCOCK & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. PHOENIX BABCOCK IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm. BABCOCK & CO., Nos. 65 and 67 Water-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. WILLIAM B. BARRETTO IS THIS day admitted to an interest in our firm. F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 88 Beaver-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. CLARENCE STEWART BROWN is this day admitted as a partner in our several firms. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
OFFICE OF STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm name of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JAMES H. STEBBINS retiring from business. Either party may sign in liquidation. JAMES H. STEBBINS. JOHN BLOODGOOD.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of JOHN BLOODGOOD & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, at No. 22 William-st. JOHN BLOODGOOD. JOHN D. SLAYBACK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
The copartnership between the undersigned, under the firm of WRIGHT, BRINKERHOFF & CO., expires this day by limitation.
JAN. 1, 1867. WILLIAM W. WRIGHT. AARON BRINKERHOFF. GEO. S. PHILLIPS. ANDREW W. KETCHAM.

The undersigned will continue the Silk and Fancy Dry Goods business, at No. 324 Broadway, New-York, under the firm name of WRIGHT, BRINKERHOFF & CO.
JAN. 1, 1867. WILLIAM W. WRIGHT. AARON BRINKERHOFF. CHAS. F. BRINKERHOFF.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of DEHON, CLARK & BRIDGES expires this day, by its own limitation. DEHON, CLARK & BRIDGES, No. 28 Beaver-st.
DEC. 31, 1866.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of HALLGARTEN & HERZFELD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. JOSEPH HERZFELD retiring. Either partner will sign in liquidation. LAZARUS HALLGARTEN. JOSEPH HERZFELD. WILLIAM ROSENHEIM.
NEW-YORK, Dec 31, 1866.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm of HALLGARTEN & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of Hallgarten & Herzfeld as Bankers and Brokers.
Mr. SAMUEL NEUSTAAT has an interest in our business and will sign by procuration.
LAZARUS HALLGARTEN. WILLIAM ROSENHEIM. CHARLES S. HALLGARTEN. JULIUS HALLGARTEN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of LOW, HARRIMAN, DURFEE & CO., is dissolved this day by mutual consent. Mr. GEO. B. DURFEE retiring from business. JAMES LOW. OLIVER HARRIMAN. GEO. B. DURFEE. J. W. BIGELOW.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of LOW, HARRIMAN & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm, and will also settle all the outstanding accounts of the same, at the store recently occupied by them, Nos. 45 and 47 Park-place. JAMES LOW. OLIVER HARRIMAN. J. W. BIGELOW. JOS. T. LOW.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of J. S. HAWKINS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. S. HAWKINS and JOSEPH H. THOMPSON will settle the affairs of the firm and are authorized to sign in liquidation. J. S. HAWKINS. R. F. YELVERTON. JOS. H. THOMPSON.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of HAWKINS, GUTHREY & CO., for the transaction of a general and mercantile business in leaf and manufactured tobacco and cotton at No. 58 Front-st. J. S. HAWKINS. JOHN G. GUTHREY. JOS. H. THOMPSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & HEGEMAN is dissolved by the death of Mr. George R. Hegeman. The business will be continued by the undersigned. GAMALIEL G. SMITH.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.
MR. WILLIAM FAXON RETIRES FROM our firm this day, and Mr. JOHN O. BARTHOLOMEW is admitted as a partner. LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.

WILLIAM P. JAFFRAY BECOMES A member of our firm from this date. E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 1, 1867.
MR. GEORGE HALE MORGAN IS THIS day admitted as a partner in our firm. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square, New-York.
MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JAN. 21 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF TAX.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION. No. 96 Warren-st.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $2,250,000.
SIX PER CENT. Interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before January 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, entitled thereto, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, entitled thereto, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal. By order of
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, entitled thereto, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 21 will draw interest from 1st January.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on or after the THIRD WEDNESDAY in January.
Deposits made before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
ISAAC J. SMITH, President.
WM J. BARNES, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest allowed on all amounts from $5 to $5,000. Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, No. 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick.
Six per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Deposits before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1. Assets $2,558,158 19. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE 21ST INST. BY INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway; Six per Cent. on $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on larger sums.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums from $1 to $500, and at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited for the space of six and three months previous to the 1st day of January 1, 1867, payable on and after the 21st day of January next. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest as if deposited previous to the 1st of January.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 594 8th-av., corner 42d-st.—Open daily. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas and administer it in the only mode which uniformly annihilates pain. We have given it to over 16,000 patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 1 Cooper Institute.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.
CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Penn., on FRIDAY, Jan. 11, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named articles of Damaged Clothing and Equipage, viz.:
WOOL BLANKETS, RUBBER AND PAINTED BLANKETS, INFANTRY COATS, GREAT COATS, JACKETS, TROWSERS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, BOOTS, SHOES, BEDSACKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, AXES, PICK-AXES, CANTEENS, HOSPITAL TENTS, WALL TENTS, SIBLEY AND COMMON TENTS, HAVERSACKS, KNAPSACKS, STOCKINGS, SCALES, (BRASS) MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.
The property must be removed within TEN (10) days from day of sale.
Catalogues will be furnished upon application at this office, or at the office of ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 1,139 Girard-st.
Terms, CASH, in Government funds.
By order of Bvt. Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General, United States Army.
HENRY W. JANES, Captain and A. Q. M., Bvt. Major, U. S. Army, Executive and Inspecting Officer.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 BROADWAY,
On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1867, at 7½ o'clock.
An invoice of European Original Cabinet Pictures, by celebrated and favorite artists, just received, and never before exhibited, comprising several fine Water-Color Drawings; in all, about 100 pictures of great merit, consisting of the works of

Troyon,	David,	Pecrus.
Diaz,	Escosura,	Pons,
De Camps,	Niewenhuys,	Corot,
Gues,	Mathieu,	C. Hue,
De Dreux,	Fauvelet,	C. Jacque,
Chaplin,	Brissot,	Couturier,
Meissonier,	Rosier,	Ribot,
Lambinet,	Noel,	L'enfant De Metz,
Gustave Doré,	Cortes,	Dupre.

They will be open for exhibition on and after Friday, Jan. 5, day and evening, to time of sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
ARTIST'S SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 7½ o'clock, at their spacious Fine Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st., the entire collection of Oil Paintings by our favorite American artist ALEXANDER WUST, comprising about 35 pictures of European and American scenery. Included in the collection are the two paintings entitled
A NORWEGIAN WATERFALL BY MOONLIGHT, for which Mr. Wust was awarded, by royal decree, the gold medal at last year's exhibition in Brussels, and a
MOUNTAIN TORRENT IN NORWAY, for which he received the gold medal at the Hague at the last exhibition. We earnestly call the attention of the art public to an examination of their fine specimens of art as representative works of American talent, which have received the encomiums of foreign connoisseurs, and we feel confident in stating that they need only to be seen to be likewise indorsed by our connoisseurs at home. They are now on exhibition during the day, from 8 till 5, and on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, the 10th, 11th and 12th inst., from 7 till 10 o'clock.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
SALE OF IMPORTED OIL-PAINTINGS, FRENCH PASTELS, &c., &c., By MINER & SOMERVILLE THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 15, 1867, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Executor of Abraham R. Lawrence, deceased:
MAIDEN-LANE.—The premises known as Number 139 Maiden-lane, running through to Fletcher-st., being 17 feet in front and rear. On the lot is a valuable storehouse covering the whole ground. The premises are subject to a lease which will expire on the 1st day of May, 1868.
14TH-ST.—The premises Nos. 110 and 112 East 14th-st., each being 20 feet 10 inches in front and rear, by 106 feet 6 inches in depth. On each of said lots is a five-story brown-stone English-basement house.
43D-ST.—Four lots on the southerly side of 43d-st., distant 105 feet east of 3d-av., each lot being 25 feet front and rear, by 100 feet 5 inches in depth.
BROOKLYN.—About 46 lots in the City of Brooklyn, E. D., situate on Leonard, Eckford and Newton sts.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Two farms in Scarsdale, Westchester County, lying adjoining to each other, and known as "The Powder Mill Farm," and the Bronx or Delancey Farm, containing together about 170 acres.
ALBANY.—34 acres of land situate on Lydius and Magazine sts., in the City of Albany, N. Y.
HERKIMER COUNTY, N. Y.—5 lots in the village of Devereux, in the County of Herkimer.
HAMILTON COUNTY, N. Y.—A number of tracts of wild land.
NEWARK, N. J.—About 40 city lots, situate on Elm-st. and Pennington-av., in the City of Newark.
IOWA.—The east half of southeast quarter and the northwest half of the southeast quarter of section 21 in Township No. 95, in Floyd County, Iowa, containing 120 acres.
Also, a bond and mortgage for $5,000, made by Robert Griffith to M. D. Powers, on property in South Amboy and Manalapan, N. J.
Also a bond and mortgage made by Robert Benson for $550, on premises at Maspeth, Queen's County.
For full particulars apply at the office of LAWRENCE & HORN, Attorneys for the Executor, No. 67 Wall-st., or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 78 Pine-st.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 22, 1866.
SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE MATERIAL.—There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, on THURSDAY, the twenty-fourth (24th) day of January, 1867, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, New-York, a large lot of ordnance stores, serviceable and unserviceable, embracing cannon, shot and shell, small arms of various calibres, spare parts of small arms, gun-carriages and miscellaneous stores.
The articles will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms—One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten (10) days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the Navy-yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court, under the direction of J. S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of valuable property on Greenwich, near Reade-st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), New-York.
GREENWICH-ST.—The valuable premises Nos. 312, 314 and 316 Greenwich-st., known as the Exchange Hotel, being 64 feet 6¼ inches front, 50 feet 5 inches rear, 80 feet 1 inch north side, and 79 feet 7 inches on south side, including a frontage of 16 feet on Reade-st.
Maps, &c., at 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM AT AUCTION.—A good farm, about 90 acres, in Orange County, New-York, one mile from Washingtonville depot, on Newburgh branch of New-York and Erie Railroad; the former residence of Daniel Curtis, deceased. A large house, barn, hay-house, shed, wagon and wood-house; with peach-orchard; good land for grass, grain and fruits; well watered and spring for cooling milk; a fine location; will be sold at auction, at the hotel of George A., in Washingtonville, Jan. 8, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon.
JOHN JAQUES, JAMES CURTIS, OREN C. JAQUES. } Executors.

PROPOSALS.

TO TELEGRAPH CONTRACTORS.—THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Proposals for the immediate construction of the following divisions of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Line will be received by the undersigned until Jan. 20, 1867:
From New-York to Buffalo via Albany.
From Buffalo to Detroit via Cleveland and Toledo.
From Detroit to Chicago via Michigan Central Railroad.
Further information and specifications will be furnished on application to the undersigned, accompanied by proper reference.
E. H. VAN KLEECK, No. 130 Maiden-lane, New-York.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, Jan. 14, for the purchase from the United States of five thousand (5,000) FOLDED LIP RAILROAD CHAIRS, suitable for 45 lb. "T" rail.
These chairs are now stored at the works of Corning & Winslow, Troy, N. Y.
Samples may be seen at this office, or at the United States Quartermaster's Office in New-York City, Philadelphia, Penn., or Louisville, Ky.
Terms—Cash, in Government Funds.
F. J. CRILLY, Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—THE ADVERTISER, who can invest from $5,000 to $10,000, wishes to become an active partner in a well-established bookstore, in this City. Address, with particulars, B. B. E., Station D, giving real name and stating where an interview may be had. All communications strictly confidential.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—IN A NEIGHboring city, well located and doing a good business; is handsomely furnished with new soda water apparatus, oil cloth, &c.; in perfect order and very complete. Apply to CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERstands book-keeping by double entry. Address Box No. 5,729, in own hand writing, stating salary.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FOR SALE.—IN all respects well appointed, and in a central locality. Address H. M. GRAVES, No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY FORENOON, EITHER in the Grand-st. Ferry and 42d-st. cars, or in going from 14th to 11th sts., on Broadway, an EMERALD BROOCH, cut in cameo style, with a cluster of four diamonds at the top, bottom, and on each side. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to BALL, BLACK & CO., Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

LOST—ON THE 18TH DECEMBER, A LADY'S GOLD WATCH and CHAIN. As a gift from a very dear friend, it was highly prized, and a large reward will be paid for its recovery. Apply to WILLIAM F. LADD, No. 25 Wall-st.

$5 FOR THE RETURN OF SEVEN KEYS lost Dec. 27 or 28; were in a small buckskin bag, and part of them attached together by a steel chain. Return to HERRING'S Safe Establishment, corner of Broadway and Murray-st.

$50 REWARD.—LOST—A BLACK BAG marked No. 114 East 38th-st., in 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Apply to JAMES WOODS, Harlem Railroad baggage-room.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS. The best and most complete in use. Circulars sent on application. WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO., Utica, N. Y., and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $130; second cabin, $100; including wine. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon....$100 | Lower Saloon....$80
Second class, $60.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, PUNCTUALLY AT 12 M.
The elegant side-wheel steamships
EAGLE....GREENE....THURSDAY, Jan. 10
COLUMBIA....BARTON....THURSDAY, Jan. 17
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS....THURSDAY, Jan. 24
EAGLE....GREENE....THURSDAY, Jan. 31
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS....THURSDAY, Feb. 7
GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY....Jan. 28 | MONDAY....Feb. 25
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
HECLA....Dec. 19
PALMYRA....Jan. 2
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. LEWIS....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
ERIN, Capt. CUTTING....SATURDAY, Jan. 19
THE QUEEN, Capt. GROGAN....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
DENMARK, Capt. THOMSON....SATURDAY, Feb. 2
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100....$30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 255 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, $80, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $50 and $30 gold.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Jan. 12.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 2.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 23.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 28.
The new and elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA, 2,600 tons, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12.
The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY, Jan. 5
CITY OF CORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
ETNA....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16
CITY OF PARIS....SATURDAY, Jan. 19
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin....$90 | Steerage....$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London....35
First Cabin to Paris....105 | Steerage to Paris....45
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Jan. 5.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander sails Jan. 12.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 10.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 17.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship ZODIAC, N. F. ROGERS, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Jan. 5.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9.
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship MARMION, Capt. L. L. HAZARD, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.
The HUNTSVILLE will follow on Saturday, Jan. 12.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GENERAL GRANT will follow Jan. 12.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
DEC. 31.—NEW-YORK, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
JAN. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JAN. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA, EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
Will dispatch in January, the first-class steamships
SAN FRANCISCO, Captain BEHM, Jan. 10.
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Captain SMITH, Jan. 30.
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight, at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
MOSES TAYLOR, Captain BLETHEN, and AMERICA, Captain WAKEMAN.
For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on FRIDAY, Jan. 11, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received as usual. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $344 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 26 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE—One of the favorite and elegant steamships
QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA,
ANDALUSIA, GRANADA,
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad; and passage tickets issued to all of the principal cities in the South and Southwest.
Bills of lading signed on the pier. For passage, or any information, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

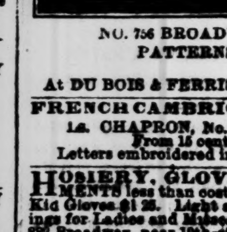
HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22 and 6:32 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

DRY GOODS



BAYNUM'S NEW SYSTEM SHIRTS, MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED.
No. 756 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. PATTERNS FURNISHED.
R. K. M. BAYNUM.
At DU BOIS & FERRIS'.

FRENCH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, LE CHAPRON, No. 11 Rue de la Paix, Paris, From 15 cents up to $200 each. Letters embroidered in perfection. Fixed price.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERGARMENTS less than cost for 30 days; one entire stock. Kid Gloves $1 25. Light and dark N. B. Skating Stockings for Ladies and Misses. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.—Velvets, ribbons, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, collars, &c., at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

FURS.

FURS.
SETS IN MINK, ROYAL ERMINE, SABLE, SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, ASTRAKHAN, &c., &c., ARCTIC FOX, POLAR BEAR, selling at greatly reduced prices, and FANCY ROBES, in variety.
BURKE, No. 469 Broadway, near Grand-st. Branch No. 126 Fulton-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

KUCKOO CLOCKS,
Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee and sole manufacturer, 209 6th-av. Ladies' watches with secret lockets for likenesses, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY [illegible] 138 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

TO PYROTECHNISTS.
The undersigned, administrator of the estate of the late ELBRIDGE L. SANDERSON, offers for sale the pyrotechnic works of the deceased, situated in East Cambridge, one mile from Boston, and known as the Etna Laboratory. These works, being the consolidation of three different establishments, are the most extensive of any in New-England, and consist of [illegible] buildings, besides sheds and charging shops, all well adapted to the manufacture of fireworks. There are frames sufficient for the largest exhibition, all tools and machines necessary for carrying on the business, and also a large quantity of stock partially manufactured, besides some made up and ready for sale. The business has been carried on in this place for nearly 17 years, and E. L. Sanderson and Sanderson & Co. have been pyrotechnists to the City of Boston for 10 or 12 different years. As the property must be sold to settle the estate a great opportunity is offered to any one desiring to engage in the manufacture of fireworks. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at No. 30 Court-st., Boston, Mass.
WILLIAM G. COLBURN, Administrator.

ALLEN & BROWN, REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, No. 96 Broadway, New-York, (Opposite Trinity Church.)
In offering their services to the public for the transaction of all business pertaining to real estate, the undersigned would respectfully solicit patronage, based upon the assurance of their fidelity to their customers, and their determination to use every effort for the advancement of their interests. A long and steady observation of the workings of the landed affairs of the community, a thorough knowledge of the value of property in the City, together with their experience as Tax Commissioners, as well as the high reputation of Mr. Brown as an old auctioneer, make them peculiarly adapted to their present vocation. They hope their pledges will meet with a favorable response from their friends and the public, upon whom they depend for encouragement, always assuring them it will be regarded with a zeal and fidelity which shall be justly deserved.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN. JOSIAH W. BROWN.
New-York, Nov. 1, 1866.
H. HENRIQUES, long connected with this class of business, will be in attendance at the office.

FOR SALE. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, offer for sale the following described first-class HOUSES and LOTS:
On Fifth-av., corner, extra size, four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front.
On Madison-av., corner, extra size, four story, brown-stone.
On Madison-av., between Fortieth and Forty-first sts.
On Twenty-first-st., near Broadway.
On Twenty-second-st., near Eighth-av.
On Twenty-third-st., near Seventh-av.
On Twenty-fourth-st., between Fifth and Sixth avs.
On Twenty-sixth-st., west of Sixth-av.
On Twenty-seventh-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.
On Twenty-eighth-st., between Sixth and Seventh avs.
On Thirty-third-st., near Fifth-av.
On Thirty-fourth-st., near Eighth-av.
On Thirty-fifth-st., near Fifth-av.
On Thirty-sixth-st., between Fifth and Sixth avs.
On Thirty-seventh-st., between Fifth and Sixth avs.
On Forty-first-st., near Fifth-av.
On Forty-second-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.
On Forty-fifth-st., between Fifth and Sixth avs.
On Forty-sixth-st., between Fifth and Sixth avs.
On Forty-seventh-st., between Fifth and Sixth avs.
Also, a number of other houses and lots in desirable locations.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, FOR INVESTMENT, By ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway:
On Broadway, near Leonard, extra size, two fronts.
On Broadway, near Franklin, extra size, two fronts.
On Broadway, above Spring-st., 25x200.
On Broadway, above Union-square, whole front.
On 17th-st., opposite Union-square, running through to 18th-st., large plot of ground.
On Walker, White, Howard and Elm sts.
On Mercer-st., near Spring-st.
On Spring-st., near Mercer-st.
On Prince-st., near Mercer-st.
On Amity-st., near Mercer-st., extra front.
On Crosby-st., near Spring-st.
On 4th-av., a corner suitable for a hotel or public building.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUATED on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.
Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.
The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.
For further particulars, inquire of or address THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—THE HOUSE SAVINGS BANK is now prepared to receive orders for erecting and leasing houses. The rent of each house to exceed the interest on its cost, and all sums exceeding the interest will be credited on the purchase. For further particulars, apply at the temporary office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Rooms Nos. 83 and 85.
TRUSTEES:
Hon Theo. E. Tomlinson, Gen. Charles K. Graham,
Hon. Wm. W. Woodward, Mr. David Smith,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. James Warren Nash, Mr. Robert W. Hyman,
Mr. Walter Briggs.
Hon. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. C. B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

FOR SALE—TWO FULL LOTS, 56x100, ON THE east side of Greene-st., 125 feet from Grand, between Canal and Broome sts., with the buildings thereon erected, which have lately been altered for business purposes. The location is most central, and on the line of the great improvements now going forward; possession May 1. This is an opportunity for a first-class investment, as a large rental can be had for the property as it stands. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st., before 4 P. M., or at No. 158 West 21st-st., from 6 to 8 P. M., to the owner's agent, THOMAS J. STEWART.
Also, the house and lot, 25x100, adjoining, 100 feet from Grand-st.; possession May 1.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF ABOUT FIFTY FEET front on the south side of Houston-st., only 163 feet west of Broadway, and opposite the new building temporarily erected on the late St. Thomas Church property. This is a choice permanent location for a first-class marble building, commanding a good view of Broadway, and is in a section that will be rapidly improved. The old buildings thereon, alone will pay a good interest on the price. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st., before 4 P. M., or at No. 158 West 21st-st. from 6 to 8 P. M., to the owner's agent, THOMAS J. STEWART.

FOR SALE—NO. 77 MOTT-ST., 27-11x100, AND rear of lot No. 75 Mott-st., 18-6x39-6. The entire premises covered by brick buildings three stories high, now used as a steam cracker bakery, and well adapted for general manufacturing purposes. Along with the premises or separately, will be sold the 20-horse power steam engine therein, with hoisting apparatus and machinery all complete. Premises 100 feet from Canal-st. Inquire on premises and of BOYCE & TAYLOR, No. 52 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN A FIRST-RATE NEIGHBORHOOD in Brooklyn, a wide, handsome corner house, with brick stable on rear of lot; is three stories and basement, 34 feet wide; first floor handsomely frescoed, in A 1 order, and can be occupied immediately. Lot 34x135; can be seen at any time. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE LOTS NOS. 241, 243 and 245 West 15th-st., being 73 feet 4 inches front, rear 73 feet 3½ inches, and in depth 103 feet; price $20,000. Also, houses and lots Nos. 121 and 123 Franklin-st., 39 feet 8¾ inches front and 60 feet 2½ inches in depth; price $40,000. Also, house and lot No. 244 Rivington-st.; lot 25 feet by 100; price $7,000. Apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 38 John-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED. A beautiful 4-story brown-stone house on Murray Hill, below 42d-st., with extra lot and first-class stable in the rear; the house was built and finished in the very best manner by the owner for his own use, and is in complete order throughout; early possession given. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FOUR-STORY brown-stone house on 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., recently frescoed and painted; in perfect order; elegantly and tastefully furnished; possession immediately. A small place at Flushing, $1,000. VANZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

$10,000.—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—The very genteel modern house and lot (house comfortably and well furnished throughout) situated at No. 202 East 41st-st., will be sold for $10,000. Apply on the premises, or at No. 23 Nassau-st., Room No. 21.

FOR SALE—MADISON-AV.—THE FIRST-class, four-story, extra wide and deep house, No. 200 Madison-av., between 35th and 36th sts.; price $60,000; vacant lots in the rear adjoining this property can be had if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY NEAT MARINE COTtage, near Newark Bay; a fine vegetable and fruit garden, a fine grape arbor 200 feet long, plenty of shrub and ornamental trees; 40 minutes from New-York. Also a pair of very quiet Canadian ponies. Apply to W. HENDERSON, No. 73 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—UNION-SQUARE PROPERTY, located at the southwest corner of Broadway and 15th-st., known as the Church of the Puritans, 77 feet 5 inches front by 141 feet deep. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE ESTATE OF the late SAMUEL S. HOWLAND, in Westchester County, near Dobbs' Ferry. For particulars apply to A. SMEDBERG, No. 49 Exchange-place, or to W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—FULTON-AVENUE IMPROVED property; one to four brick stores on north side; will be sold at a bargain to close the estate. Inquire of A. KNOWLTON, corner Portland-av., or F. M. WYATT, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE, VALUABLE CORNER property at the corner of Platt and William sts., subject to lease. Also, the store No. 74 John-st., with possession 1st May next. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-story, brown-stone houses, Nos. 16, 20, 22, and 24 West 49th-st., near 5th-av.; immediate possession; price $35,000 each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE, on the 5th and 6th avs. and on the streets adjacent to the Park. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWELVE MILES FROM CITY Hall, 36 acres of land, good buildings, close to depot; hourly communication; extremely desirable. Apply to JOHN K. SHEPPARD, Nos. 195 and 197 Fulton-st.

BARGAINS IN FARMS.—50 ACRES, $2,600; 80 acres, $3,000; 50 acres, $3,000; all sizes, all prices, every location. For particulars call on JAQUES, No. 200 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS AND MEDIUM-priced houses in all parts of the City; particulars and printed list at the office. D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 14 Pine-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—ONE HALF MILE from Tuckahoe Station, Harlem Railroad, Westchester County, containing 69 acres. For particulars, inquire of JAMES DUSENBURY, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, A splendid estate. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LEASE OF A FINE PROPERTY on Church-st., with rear entrance on side street. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE ON 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 22x48, of 100 feet; $12,500. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. [illegible] 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA-SIZED HOUSE AND [illegible] Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

D. M. SEAMAN, AUCTIONEER AND REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 14 Pine-st.
Auction sales of Real Estate, Stocks, &c., made on favorable terms. Real estate bought and sold at private sale.
WANTED
several first-class and medium-priced houses; also, property on Bowery, 3d, 6th and 8th avs., Mercer, Greene, Wooster and other streets adjacent to Broadway.

A FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—THE property of an estate; location one of the best in Brooklyn, convenient to the cars and ferries; house 38 feet wide, (double,) three stories and basement, thoroughly built for the late owner's own use; in perfect order; can be seen at any time by applying at No. 191 President-st., Brooklyn; lot 50x100 feet, with lots adjoining if wanted; price $30,000; terms favorable. For terms apply to E. R. KELLOGG, 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

HARLEM.—FOR SALE IN 128TH-ST., A THREE-story brown-stone house, in splendid order; finished basement, frescoed parlor; all improvements; $10,000; would exchange for property between 10th and 50th sts. JOHN LACY, No. 63 Reade-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 58 WEST 25TH-ST., A FOUR-story, brown-stone house; price $22,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT TO MAY, 1867, or longer; a substantial four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 22x55 feet, well furnished, well located. Rent $450 per month. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—THE SPACIOUS MARBLE-FRONT store, No. 394 Broadway, 26 feet front and rear by 175 feet deep, with rear entrance on Cortlandt-alley. For terms apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

$400.—TO LET—COTTAGE HOUSE, SEVEN rooms, verandah front; also, for $500, a frame house, 16 rooms, rear 51st-st., near Broadway. Apply to G. S. DYE, Broadway, between 48th and 49th sts.

TO LEASE—THE ENTIRE BUILDING ON THE corner of Coenties-slip and Pearl-st., known as No. 1 Coenties-slip and No. 65 Pearl-st. For terms and particulars apply to ABRAM L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LEASE.—A 32-FOOT HOUSE AND LOT IN University-place will be leased for ten years; has large elegant parlors, suitable for business purposes. VANZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—ROOMS IN THE UNITED STATES Hotel building, corner Fulton, Water and Pearl sts.; suitable for offices or manufacturing purposes. For terms apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOUR SPLENDID LOFTS 50 BY 150 each, desirably located in Church-st., on a corner; possession first of February. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class house in vicinity of 34th-st. will rent the second floor, with board. Best of references required. Address F. H. M., Box No. 113 Times Office.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES A building and lot on University-place, near 13th-st., 31x116 feet; may be altered to suit lessee. VANZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

A FURNISHED FRONT AND TWO BACK rooms, No. 89 Hudson-st., with stoves, water, &c., to let.

A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, without board, at No. 15 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—A PRIvate family having three or more rooms with convenience of kitchen, that they would rent for $60 per month, may address STAMPS, Box No. 114 Times Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN GOOD locality, until May 1, 1867. Apply to J. C. FARGO, No. 124 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a good location up town, with a front room on second floor and bedroom connecting, which the persons desiring will furnish nicely. Address, stating terms, location, &c., S., Box No. 6,066 Post-office.

YOUNG LADIES DESIROUS OF BEING in New-York for the purpose of pursuing music, or any other study, may find convenient accommodations with moderate board, between 20th and 30th sts. and 5th and 6th avs., by applying to R. R. L., Station G.

WANTED—PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON SECond floor, with board, by an elderly lady and companion; location in or near 5th or Madison av., between 20th and 38th sts. W., Box No. 1,650 Post-office.

A WARM, SUNNY, AND VERY PLEASANT front room to rent to one or two gentlemen; hot and cold water, bath, &c.; terms very reasonable; at No. 33 East 24th-st.

AT NO. 25 ABINGDON-SQUARE—A FINE front room, nicely furnished, on second floor, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; dinner at 6; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened. Single rooms from $6 per week. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITHout board, to gentlemen only, at No. 13 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A ROOM FOR ONE gentleman; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 188 2d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. S. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.
The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MARY EMSLEY, DECEASED—JOHN SPENCER.—JOHN SPENCER, son of CHARLES and MARY SPENCER, who was born on or about the 9th of March, 1776, and baptized at the Parish Church of Saint John, in the City of Westminster, England, and who is supposed to have left England for America some time between the year 1789 and 1804, or thereabouts, if living, or, in case he is dead, the children of the said JOHN SPENCER (if any) who were living on the 13th of August, 1863, and the legal personal representatives of any such child who may have died since that day; and all persons claiming to be next of kin of MARY EMSLEY, late of No. 9 Grove-road, Mile End Road, in the County of Middlesex, England, who died in the month of August, 186[illegible], are, by their solicitors, on or before the 1st day of February, 1867, to come in and prove their claims, at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls, in the Rolls' Yard, Chancery-lane, Middlesex, aforesaid, pursuant to an order and decree of the High Court of Chancery of England, made in the matter of the estate of MARY EMSLEY, aforesaid, and of two causes—Williams vs. Williams, Druce vs. Williams; or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order and decree.
Dated this 24th day of November, 1866.
E. B. CHURCH, Chief Clerk.
W. J. BARRETT, No. 8 Bell-yard, Doctors Commons, London, plaintiff's solicitor in Druce vs. Williams.

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—AUGUSTUS G. PAINE, NATHANIEL BERRY, OSCAR C. WHEELER and CHARLES W. PUDNEY, plaintiffs, against ELLERY C. FOLGER and PERCY W. TIBBS, defendants.—50 cents U. S. Internal Revenue stamp canceled.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 247 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Nov. 10, 1866.
DUDLEY SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of December, 1866.
d7-law6wS

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE High Court of Chancery (in England) made in a cause "WILLIAM WILLIAMS against HARRIET GLOVER," the creditors of NATHAN APPLETON LEE, late of No. 35 Tenth-st., New-York, in the United States of America (who died on or about the 20th day of March, 1863,) are, on or before the 1st day of February, 1867, to send by post, prepaid, to Mr. William Frederic Bourne Brandreth, of No. 32 Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the County of Middlesex, England, the solicitor of the plaintiff, the administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of the said Nathan Appleton Lee, in England, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them; or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Master of the Rolls, at his chambers, situate in the Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, Middlesex, England, on FRIDAY, the 15th day of February, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.—Dated this 1st day of December, 1866.
ROBERT MARSHALL, Chief Clerk.
W. F. B. BRANDRETH, No. 32 Lincoln's-inn-fields.

SUPREME COURT.—JOSEPHINE M. ALLEN, plaintiff, against CAROLINE F. McILVAINE, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the 15th day of July, 1866, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, 4th January, 1867.
WM. HENRY ARNOUX, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint hereof was filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York, this 4th day of January, 1867.
WM. HENRY ARNOUX, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Int. Rev. 50 cent stamp, canceled. ja5-law6wS

NOTICE OF APPLICATION OF AN INSOLVENT for discharge from his debts pursuant to statute. RICHARD DODGE, of Kasoag, Oswego County, New-York, an insolvent debtor, individually and as a member of the late firm of R. Dodge & Co. Notice first published Dec. 22, 1866. Creditors to appear before the Hon. R. H. Tyler, first Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the Village of Fulton, in said County, on the 9th day of March, 1867, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.
RICHARD DODGE, Insolvent.
Dated, DEC. 15, 1866. d22-law10wSat.

FURNITURE.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK

"OURS!"

With its
FINE CAST!
SUPERB SCENERY!!
CORRECT MILITARY COSTUMES!!
SPLENDID MILITARY BAND!
MOONLIGHT MARCH OF THE TROOPS!
STRIKING DRAMATIC SITUATIONS
PATHETIC INTEREST
AND
COMIC SCENES!!!
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
The combination of NOVEL AND PECULIAR EFFECTS comprised in the above play has produced an amount of ENTHUSIASM UNPARALLELED IN WALLACK'S THEATRE.
For cast of characters and synopsis of scenery see small bills.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

RISTORI MATINEE.—MARY STUART.
FRENCH THEATRE....Director and Lessee, J. Grau.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, Jan. 5, at 1 o'clock,
RISTORI MATINEE FOR THE LAST TIME.
ADELAIDE RISTORI AS MARY STUART.
Admission to all parts of the house, $2. Private Boxes will be secured at their usual price.

RISTORI'S LAST NIGHT—ELIZABETH.
FRENCH THEATRE....Director and Lessee, J. Grau.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, last dramatic night of MADAME RISTORI, Before her departure for the West.
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
Ristori Ticket Office, Nos. 701, 112, 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers, Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE PARISIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE OF CENDRILLON,
now being produced with ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY AND MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE, under the immediate supervision of Miss SALLIE A. HINCKLEY.
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES, AND A POWERFUL CAST.
For synopsis of scenery and incidents, see bills of the day.
GRAND CENDRILLON MATINEE TO-DAY, Jan. 5, at 2 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

STEINWAY HALL.
NINETEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT, SUNDAY, Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock.
Miss KATE McDONALD, the favorite soprano.
Mr. A. SEDWICK, the celebrated English concertina soloist.
Mr. F. LETSCH, trombone soloist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, pianist.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor, and his CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

MADAME RISTORI AT STEINWAY HALL.—FIRST GRAND RECITATION OF MADAME RISTORI, TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1867.
Mr. L. F. Harrison has the honor to announce that, having effected an engagement with Mr. J. Grau and MADAME ADELAIDE RISTORI, he will have the pleasure of presenting her at her FIRST GRAND RECITATION, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, when she will read from the Poets in ITALIAN and FRENCH.
Mr. Theodore Thomas' full Orchestra has also been secured, and will perform a selection of Classical Music appropriate to the occasion.
The prices of admission will be ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
For sale at Steinway Hall, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Rullman's ticket office, No. 112 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director
BRILLIANT HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES!
MATINEES EVERY DAY.
MATINEES EVERY DAY,
at 2½ o'clock, for the accommodation of JUVENILES AND FAMILY PARTIES.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING will be presented a diversified array of EXCITING SCENES IN THE CIRCLE, introducing the beautiful and intrepid artist, MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG, THE AUSTRALIAN FAMILY, together with ALL THE GREAT RIDERS, GYMNASTS, CLOWNS AND ACROBATS attached to the New-York Circus. To conclude with a COMIC BALLET PANTOMIME.

TO MANAGERS AND MEMBERS OF THE DRAMATIC PROFESSION.—The undersigned, Committee on behalf of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, would respectfully inform the managers and members of the dramatic profession who have kindly offered their services for the performances to be given in aid of this fund, that it has been decided to give only one performance at the French Theatre, viz.: A Matinee on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., and that instead of the evening entertainment, originally intended to take place at the French Theatre on the 16th inst., a Matinee will be given on TUESDAY, Jan. 22, at the New-York Theatre, Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker having generously tendered the use of their house for that date.
E. J. PINKERTON, G. J. THOMPSON, J. W. COWING, J. J. McCOOL, A. J. WAINWRIGHT, } Committee.
New-York, Jan. 3, 1867.

STEINWAY HALL.—NEXT MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, MINA GEARY'S ANNUAL BALLAD CONCERT, assisted by the following eminent and popular artists: Mrs. SOPHIE MOZART, Messrs. MATHESON, GUSTAVUS GEARY, J. R. THOMAS, E. HOFFMAN, G. W. MORGAN and JOHANNES SENIA. Tickets 50 cents and a $1.

MME. MONTANIA'S SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS, 25 cents per dozen. No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st. The best in all respects.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Jan. 3, 1867.
A staff of thoroughly educated and experienced professors conduct the English, classical, scientific, mathematical and military departments of the Academy.
Strict attention is given to the moral and religious instruction of cadets.
For circulars apply to the following patrons of the Academy in New-York City: Rev. B. F. Stead, Astoria, L. I.; Chas. H. Rogers, Esq., No. 60 Wall-st.; Thomas Rutter, Yorkville; or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.
Rev. Dr. DAMMANN, of Hameln, near the City of Hanover, begs leave to inform parents in the United States who may desire to have their sons educated in Germany, that he offers most excellent advantages for that purpose. Young gentlemen are prepared for either the Universities, a commercial life or admission to the mining schools, several of which are situated near by in the Hartz Mountains. Further information can be obtained from Mr. WM. H. DANNAT, No. 82 Fifth-ave., New-York.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 761 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Rooms large, light, airy and steam heated. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Complete Commercial, Scientific and Classical Instruction, Modern Languages, Preparation for College. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 53d-st.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—REDUCTION IN TERMS.—GOLDSMITH'S book-keeping, penmanship, &c., No. 756 Broadway, HALF PRICES. Will be charged for a short time only. The attention of young men is especially directed to the opportunity. Circulars at the Institute.

A GENTLEMAN FROM NORTH GERMANY, a graduate of the University of Berlin, wishes to give lessons in the ancient and modern languages; references given. Address Rev. H. RAEGENER, No. 101 7th-st.

A NEW METHOD OF LEARNING FRENCH.—Special ladies' classes will open Monday, Jan. 7, at Dr. H. CARLOS' Lingual Academy, No. 13 West 28th-st. Terms, $60. Hours from 1 till 4 P. M.; gentlemen 8 till 9 P. M.

MME. BLUCHER PAGANINI, PROFESSOR of Italian, will begin a course of oral tuition on Jan. 14, at No. 305 6th-av. Circulars obtained at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

PELHAM SCHOOL.—SELECT PROTESTANT boarding-school for boys, near New-Rochelle, N. Y. D. CHERBULIEZ, Principal. Second half of fifth term begins Feb. 18, 1867.

GROVE HILL INSTITUTE, GREAT Barrington, Mass. A boarding-school for boys. The Winter term will commence Jan. 2. Two vacancies. S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M.

A COLLEGE STUDENT WOULD LIKE to teach two or three hours in the afternoon in a private family. Address X, No. 217 Christie-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 22 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

UNITED STATES EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.—Wanted this day three teachers for public schools in river counties; a lady well qualified to teach Latin and French in Ohio. Also, wanted in exchange and to buy property in or near the City suitable for school purposes.
Teachers wanting positions and schools wanting teachers should have forms of application. Address or call upon C. W. HANKS & CO., No. 54 Greene-st., nearly opposite Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Co.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 129 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; [illegible]

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
NEW-YEAR'S FESTIVAL WEEK.
PERFORMANCES EVERY MORNING at 11 o'clock, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
PERFORMING ELEPHANT, EDUCATED MULES, TRICK PONIES AND MONKEYS.
MONS. DAVIS, THE LION KING, WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD ANIMALS.
EVENING, AT 7¾.
THE ABOVE PERFORMANCE IN THE ARENA, together with the romantic drama of ROBINSON CRUSOE.
AFTERNOON, AT 2, ROBINSON CRUSOE,
and the laughable piece of TRYING IT ON.
On exhibition at all hours, the ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,

INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 16 FEET HIGH,

A FAT BOY, 16 years old, weighing 528 lbs.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, and OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
REMARKABLE LIVING HUMAN PHENOMENON, A LEOPARD CHILD
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
MONDAY, Jan. 7.—Mrs. G. C. HOWARD, the original TOPSY, will appear in UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

THALIA THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA, MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1867.
First appearance in German Opera of ELVIRA MADDI.
The celebrated Prima Donna of the French Opera in the great role of the QUEEN OF THE NIGHT in THE MAGIC FLUTE, BY MOZART.
Seats can be secured at the office of the theatre daily from 10 to 4 o'clock.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Boxes $10; orchestra chairs and reserved seats in dress circle, $1 50; parquet and dress circle, $1; family circle, 50 cents.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

GREAT MASONIC FAIR,

IN AID OF THE
HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,
IS NOW OPEN AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER GRAND AND CROSBY STS.
The display of goods will be unusually attractive, and presents advantages for those wishing to purchase for the Holidays.
The proceeds of this Fair are to be appropriated to the erection of an asylum as a home for widows and orphans, the aged and the indigent, and appeals strongly to the sympathies of the charitably disposed. Admission, 25 cents. The Committee call attention to the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machines sold by S. T. ELLIS, corner of Broadway and 22d-st., which contribute liberally to the proceeds of the fair and offer peculiar advantages to lodges. Season tickets, $1.

BIERSTADT'S LAST GREAT PAINTING, "THE STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS," Is now on exhibition at the branch office of the CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION, OPENED FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY!!! No. 653 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE CHICKERING'S. ADMISSION 25 CENTS. FREE TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

VALENTINE VOUSDEN.
The great Polynational Mimic, THIS AND EVERY EVENING IN HIS UNITY OF NATIONS, At Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Broadway. Commence at 8 o'clock.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, AND 935 BROADWAY.

STEINWAY HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK. PUBLIC REHEARSAL No. 7 on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1 67, at 3 o'clock P. M. Admission 50c. Tickets for sale and subscriptions received at the usual places.
L. SPIER, Secretary.

WONDERFUL FREAK OF NATURE.—THE WASHINGTON TWINS, born alive, having two heads, four arms, and but one body and one pair legs; also the head and right arm of Probst, the murderer of the Deering family, together with the magnificent collection of objects in Physiology, Anatomy, Pathology, and Natural History—all of which are illustrated daily by Lectures and Microscopic Views, at the New-York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 Broadway. Open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MUSICAL.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, manufacturers of PIANOFORTES with PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS, patented Aug. 14, 1866.—This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.
WAREROOMS—135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

KINDT & MANZ, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 24 Walker-st., New-York.
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AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 7¾.
THIS SATURDAY, JAN. 5, EDWIN BOOTH will appear in his grand role of PESCARA, (for the last time,) in Sheils' play of THE APOSTATE; also as PETRUCHIO, (For the last time,) in Shakespeare's delightful comedy KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO, supported by Mme. SCHELLER, Miss IDA VERNON, Mr. BARTON HILL, and J. N. GOTTHOLD, A POWERFUL CAST.
MONDAY, JAN. 7, EDWIN BOOTH AS BRUTUS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1867.
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH PERFORMANCE OF THE BLACK CROOK, with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, AND THE GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
On this occasion will be presented NEW DANCES, NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC, &c.
TWENTIETH GRAND MATINEE, THIS SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1867, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquette and Dress Circle....$1
Family Circle....50c.
Curtain rises at night 7¾; at Matinee 1.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—GRAND MATINEE, THIS SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 1, BLACK CROOK and GRAND BALLET. Admission to all parts of the house, ONE DOLLAR. Doors open at 12; commences at 1.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
MISS FANNY HERRING, MR. G. L. FOX.
THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS. JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE. FOREST OF BONDY.

HARTZ'S TEMPLE OF MYSTERY, DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 BROADWAY. M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST.
Continued success of the most marvelous feat of modern times, THE HEAD IN THE AIR. MULTUM IN PARVO and other miracles, every evening at 8. Mr. A. Sedgwick will perform on the English concertina. Tickets, 50c.; reserved seats, $1. For sale at the Hall from 10 till 4. Doors open at 7½. MATINEE, SATURDAY at 2; doors open at 1½; children half price. The Chickering piano is used at these performances.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.
New Fifth-av. Opera House, adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel. First week of the great novelty of the season, NEW-YEAR'S CALLS, with all its pleasing accessories, Snow Storm, Skating Pond. W. B. and J. H. BUDWORTH in principal characters.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2½ P. M.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 BROADWAY.
"THE ONLY LEON in NEW-YEAR'S CALLS."
"THE GREAT KELLY in NEW-YEAR'S CALLS."
"LITTLE MAC in NEW-YEAR'S CALLS."
"NELSE SEYMOUR in NEW-YEAR'S CALLS."
"JOHN ALLEN in NEW-YEAR'S CALLS."
"SAM PRICE in NEW-YEAR'S CALLS."
"JOHN OBERIST in NEW-YEAR'S CALLS."

GREAT PRIZE SKATING MATCH AT OATMAN'S RINK, Corner of 59th-st. and 6th-av., FOR A GOLD MEDAL worth $50, for the best amateur gentleman skater in the United States, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 5, 1867.
A full band will be in attendance afternoon and evening. Grand illumination with 200 gas jets and colored lanterns.
Tickets of admission, fifty cents.
Persons wishing to compete for the prize must leave their names at the office before Saturday at 12 o'clock.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB, New-York, Jan. 3, 1867.
MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB, and their families, are invited to assist at the opening of their Skating Pond at Jerome Park, on TUESDAY, Jan 8, instant. A special free train will leave the Harlem Depot, corner of 26th-st., at 11 o'clock A. M., and return at 4 o'clock P. M. A baggage car, for pic-nic purposes, will be attached to the train.
AUGUST BELMONT, President.

SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. BAND.—Fifth Concert on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, at Seventh Regiment Armory. Tickets to be had from the members of the regiment or from C. S. Grafulla, No. 1 Stanton-st.

DANCING

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

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For days, &c., call or send for a circular.

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Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 8 P. M.
NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

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PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
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CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of stricture, nervous and general debility, and all their complications; hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

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MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 9 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $5 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

BURNING OF STEAMER FASHION

Further Details of the Terrible Disaster—Panic Among the Passengers, and Fearful Loss of Life.

The New-Orleans papers bring details of the fearful scenes and great loss of life occasioned by the destruction of the steamer *Fashion*, near Baton Rogue, on the afternoon of the 27th ult. The fire was discovered about half-past three o'clock, some ten feet forward of the side house on the larboard side, and is stated to have been caused by sparks from the chimney falling on the cotton, of which there were over 2,600 bales on board. The steamer was on her way to New-Orleans from Vicksburgh, with about 100 cabin and a large number of deck passengers. Her crew and all told must have numbered 300 souls. Every effort was made by the officers to put out the fire with water, using the hose and buckets, also by throwing the bales overboard, but the wind blew the flames into the tier of bales, and within five minutes the whole side was on fire, thus cutting off communication between the forward and after parts of the boat.

She was immediately headed for the shore. The pilot, Mr. THOS. MONTAGUE, never left his post until the boat was landed, and was probably lost by his devotion to his duty. Capt. PRATT and the second engineer, Mr. HARRY HOFFMAN, succeeded in getting a line fast to the shore. Then, having secured the safety of those forward, Capt. PRATT next took the yawl from parties who had escaped in it to the shore, and went to the stern of the boat, and succeeded in saving some twelve or fifteen passengers—six of them ladies, who were hanging to the stern, and ready to jump overboard. Mr. TOM HASTINGS, first mate, assisted Capt. PRATT in his efforts to save the lives of the passengers. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Capt. PRATT, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. OLIVER FAIRCHILD, first engineer, who lost his life at his post, Mr. HARRY HELLERY, barkeeper, and Mr. EPHRAIM HARDESTY, steward, who no doubt lost his life in his efforts to save others, for the last that was seen of him was on the afterguards throwing over shutters to the passengers to keep them from drowning; Mr. J. A. DINWIDDIE, second clerk, and Mr. HOSEY, carpenter, took the yawl and picked up several children—some of them already drowned—and other passengers. After putting them on shore they followed the wreck as it floated down several miles, and came on to Baton Rouge.

The Bayou Sara packet *Lafourche*, Capt. BARANCO, was the first boat passing. She was bound up, and her crew picked up all they could, doing all in their power to relieve them. The Vicksburgh packet, *Magenta*, Capt. T. P. LEATHERS, bound down, came along and took off those coming to New-Orleans from the *Lafourche*, treating them as well as it was possible to do.

The statement of the mate, Mr. THOMAS HASTINGS, contains the following:

"The *Fashion* had on board 2,700 bales of cotton and over 100 cabin passengers, beside some 150 on deck, making 250 passengers in all. Mr. HASTINGS thinks this a low estimate. About fifty or sixty passengers came on board at Vicksburgh, but they were coming on and going off all the way down, and we have no list of the lost or saved. The principal landings after leaving Vicksburgh were Carthage, Ashwood, Grand Gulf, St. Joe, Rodney, Natchez, Fort Adams, Red River and Bayou Sara. Two ladies came on board at Bayou Sara, but the mate does not know their names. They were undoubtedly lost. Among the cabin passengers was a party of emigrants to Texas. They were from North Alabama. Fully one-third of them were lost. They had horses, wagons, &c., with them, all of which were consumed in the flames. But one horse went overboard.

The passengers on deck were principally negroes. They leaped wildly into the water. HASTINGS saw fifty or sixty of them struggling in the waves at the same time. Very few, if any, were saved. The two chambermaids, Mrs. CLARK and assistant, jumped overboard, and are believed to be lost.

The boat was landed from seven to ten minutes after she took fire. To escape the flames the people ran both ways, toward the bow and toward the stern. Here they huddled together, till, pressed by the flames, they jumped overboard. Mr. HASTINGS let himself down into the water and swam ashore.

Mr. THOMAS MONTAGUE, the pilot on watch at the time, remained at his post until after she struck the shore, and he was compelled by the smoke to leave the pilot-house. He then walked toward the stern of the boat and asked Mr. HASTINGS, who was on the larboard guard, what he should do, and was answered to jump overboard. He coolly replied that he did not know how to swim. The last Mr. HASTINGS saw of him he was standing near the stern, and the flames fast approaching him. As he was not seen or heard of afterward, it is generally supposed that he perished.

Mr. OLIVER FAIRCHILD, first engineer, remained at the engine too late to escape, and perished on the steamer. Mr. E. HARDESTY, the steward, is lost. Mr. RICHARD COSTELLO, the second mate, is lost. Mr. MOMURREN, a planter, from near Natchez, jumped off an eight tier of cotton on the bank and broke his thigh. A lady, name unknown, threw three children overboard, when pressed by the fire, and leaped in after them. She saved one of her children but the other two were lost. Another lady, bound to Galveston, jumped overboard with her child, and was picked up by the yawl, and finding herself safe, called for assistance to others, before she had been scarcely hauled over the side.

One of the officers had first gotten into the water two boats. The first filled and the other went adrift. He had the window blinds and doors of the staterooms thrown overboard, but few of the people knew their value or tried to save themselves thereby. There was a great deal of confusion and excitement, and finally a perfect panic. There were some forty or fifty persons struggling in the water at the same time, a most appalling sight.

When the cotton burned off forward the unfortunate steamer floated off to the head of the Reach above Baton Rouge, where she was still burning when the *Magenta* left. There were three incendiary fires on the *Magenta* during the passage down—one at Morville Landing, one below Baton Rouge, and one below Carrollton. The latter was about daylight. During the alarm the ladies' state-rooms were many of them entered and plundered by river pirates and thieves. One of the Morville thieves was arrested, another jumped overboard. By this fire eleven bales of cotton were destroyed."

The New-Orleans *Times* of Saturday says: "The *Fashion* was one of our finest lower river steamers, and was quite popular in the trade between New-Orleans and Vicksburgh, in which she had been plying for some time. She was thoroughly overhauled and repaired about two months ago, and had a complete outfit in every particular. Her officers had an enviable reputation for the care manifested in the conduct and management of their vessel.

The *Fashion* was owned by A. S. MANSFIELD & Co., of this city, and was insured in New-Orleans offices. She was built at Cincinnati in 1865, was 262 feet long, forty-two feet wide, seven feet in depth, and fourteen feet in height, measuring 1,194 86-100 tons. Her loss will fall pretty heavily on New-Orleans underwriters. Mr. MANSFIELD does not escape severe loss, but his greatest concern is for the safety of those on board."

The *Picayune*, of Sunday, gives the following additional details:

"Mr. GEORGE H. GEIB, who was passenger on the *Fashion*, thinks there were from 350 to 400, black and white, on her at the time of the fire, of whom there were not more than eighty survivors. There were about one hundred in the cabin, and the rest were negroes coming to the city on a holiday excursion, hardly knowing what for. When the flames began to sweep toward them they plunged wildly into the water, and there was no possibility of rescuing them. The 2,700 bales of cotton were piled up eight tiers high, and it was difficult to move about on the boat without coming in contact with the flames. Only those who had presence of mind, and were cool and self-possessed in their movements, were saved. A few moments later in effecting a landing and all would have been lost, so violently did the flames leap through and over the burning cotton.

The steamer *Lafourche*, Capt. BARANCO, has just arrived. Among her passengers were Messrs. SHAW and LUDWIGSEN, clerks of the ill-fated steamer *Fashion*, also the following passengers of the *Fashion*: Mr. GERRARD and wife, WM. SELLERS and wife, Dr. J. A. OWENS and son, of Arkansas; Mr. GEO. H. GEIB, of New-York; Mr. SCHRIBER, of New-Orleans; Mr. J. R. TOWNSEND.

Mr. SHAW was badly burned in endeavoring to save his books and papers, in which he was unsuccessful. Mr. LUDWIGSEN was also slightly burned.

Mr. SHAW informs us that he thinks he will be able to make out a tolerably correct list of the cargo and consignees of the *Fashion*. But his registry being lost he can give but imperfect information of the passengers. It is believed, however, that there were fully 300 in all, and the loss is supposed to have been much greater than at first reported.

Mr. THOMAS MONTAGUE, the pilot on duty at the time, is certainly lost. He stood by the wheel bravely and faithfully to the last. He was still quite a young man, and leaves an interesting wife and child to mourn his loss. He was a good and amiable citizen, and all his acquaintances and associates on the steamer, as well as his employers, speak in the highest terms of him. He certainly stood boldly up to his post, in the midst of smoke and flame, when most men would have quailed, and all honor be to his memory.

Since writing the above, we learn that Mrs. SHEER, one of the ladies who came on the *Fashion* at Bayou Sara, was saved. Her companion, Miss EDWARDS, is believed to be lost. Mr. GEORGE H. GEIB, the well-known piano manufacturer of New-York, was on the *Fashion* at the time, and saved. He tells us that nothing more was saved than is reported."

The Attempted Assassin of Mrs. Ward Arrested in New-York—He Admits His Guilt—Indignation of the Newark People.

Since the shooting of Mrs. AARON WARD, Jr., at Newark, early on New-Year's morning, by a negro burglar, the Police of Newark and elsewhere, stimulated by the offer of a large reward, have been using every effort to secure the perpetrator of the deed. Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the Police of Newark arrested a colored man, who, there were good grounds for suspecting, was the person that burglariously entered Mr. WARD's house, the evidence being conclusive against him of having committed the robbery at that gentleman's store on the same night, and both burglaries were supposed to have been committed by the same parties.

Subsequent developments, however, show that there was no connection between the two, as will appear from the following facts: Shortly before 6 o'clock last evening Detective BECKER, of the independent police, Sergeant MCCLARY and Officer MURRAY, of the Third Precinct Metropolitan Police, arrived in Newark, having in charge a negro named JACK JEROLEMAN, alias George Johnson, charged with being the person that burglariously entered Mr. WARD's house, and attempted to kill Mrs. WARD by shooting her. Johnson was arrested by the above-named officers about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the corner of Thompson and Spring streets, through information given by a negro named JACKSON, who, it is believed, was to have been concerned in the robbery, but from some cause failed to meet the prisoner at the appointed time. When THOMPSON was arrested he admitted his guilt, and the revolver which he used on the occasion was found on his person with one empty chamber. He also gave information which led to the recovery of the two valuable watches. Mrs. WARD's watch he had pledged at a pawn shop in Spring-street, between Sullivan and Thompson streets, and Mr. WARD's watch, valued at $250, he gave to his confederate JACKSON, and the latter sold it to a grocery man in that vicinity on New-Year's day for $8. At first the grocery man refused to deliver up the watch until he received back the amount paid for it, but after being taken to the Third Precinct Station-house, he succumbed and delivered up the property.

The prisoner JOHNSON was taken before Justice SANDFORD, of Newark, when the necessary affidavit being made by Mr. WARD, the prisoner was committed to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury now in session. While in the Court room, the prisoner stated, in extenuation of the shooting of Mrs. WARD, that previous to going to the upper part of the house he drank a bottle of brandy in the kitchen, and being drunk, he mistook Mrs. WARD for a man, otherwise he would not have fired at her.

JOHNSON resides at No. 9 Division-street, Paterson, but has been stopping in the vicinity of where he was arrested since the robbery. He has been an inmate of the Trenton State Prison, where he was sent for a term of seven years for burglary, but after serving about six years, was pardoned out a few weeks since.

The people of Newark have been greatly excited over this daring outrage, and had JOHNSON been caught on New-Year's day the opinion is freely expressed that he would have been lynched on the spot. About a dozen gentlemen who chanced to hear of the arrest, were assembled in Justice SANDFORD's office while the prisoner was there, and it was the general expression that the culprit ought to receive summary punishment.

The City Reform Movement in Brooklyn.

An adjourned meeting of citizens, irrespective of party predilections, was held in the Common Council Chamber of the City Hall, last evening, for the purpose of interchanging views in relation to reforms in municipal affairs.

There was a respectable but by no means a large attendance, among them, however, were several gentlemen who take a lively interest in all that pertains to the growth and prosperity of the city.

The chair was occupied by Hon. GEORGE HALL, who stated the object for which they had assembled, when the Committee appointed at a previous meeting submitted their report as follows:

The Committee appointed at a meeting of citizens and tax-payers of the City of Brooklyn on the 28th of December, 1866, to select a committee to consider the entire subject of our Municipal affairs, and abuses in their management, would respectfully report that they have met several times and would recommend the appointment of the following named gentlemen as such Committee, with full power to act on our behalf, and to add to their numbers should they deem it advisable:—

J. Carson Brevoort, Thos. H. Rodman, James P. Wallace, Abm. B. Baylis, Wm. Marshall, D. D. Whitney, George W. Parsons, John T. Martin, Alex. M. White, John French, John H. Prentice, James How, George H. Fisher, L. S. Burnham, Gordon L. Ford, Dr. J. S. Thorne, Edward Rowe, Dr. H. J. Cullen, Charles R. Marvin, Daniel Maujer, George A. Jarvis.

Committee—George Hall, John D. Cocks, John D. McKenzie, Wm. M. Parks.

A motion to accept and adopt the report was seconded by Mr. R. S. CHURCH, who stated that his whole heart and soul were in this subject of reform, and hoped that active and energetic measures would be taken to accomplish the object in view. He advocated the calling of public meetings, so that the community in general could participate in the proceedings.

The report was then adopted, and on motion the Committee of Four was added to the Committee of Twenty-one.

Mr. J. D. MCKENZIE stated that there was some misapprehension in the public mind in regard to this whole reform movement; that no definite plan had been offered or proposed, which was true; but the facts were that the difficulties in the way were immense, and the subject therefore required serious deliberation. He could not help but revert to the facts, however, which came out before the Committee, to the effect that the real estate owners sold their property in this City in consequence of the enormous taxation to which they were subjected. Thousands of vacant lots were left unimproved, as in consequence of the high prices for material, and the taxes, building houses was not a paying investment. The evils under which the citizens were laboring, the speaker attributed to the rottenness of the Ward primary system, where Tom, Dick and Harry nominated themselves and friends to responsible positions in the City Government, and were elected; while citizens who had much at stake took no part whatever in these matters. He spoke of the divided responsibilities in relation to the heads of Departments, over which the Mayor had no direct control, not being even privileged by right to look over the books and papers. He designated the Mayor as a mere clerk to the Board of Aldermen, to do their bidding. This should be remedied by concentrating all responsibility upon the executive officer of the City, and then hold him to a strict accountability for the faithful performance of his duties. In order to reduce expenditures, he recommended that all taxes for water, as well as for real and personal property, be collected by the City Tax Collector. He looked upon the Water Board, as a tax-collecting office, as altogether unnecessary. The Board of Supervisors also was superfluous. All the business of the City and county could be transacted by one board. If these objects could be accomplished, there would be no necessity for Commissions, which were obnoxious to the American people.

Mr. SHEPHERD expressed the opinion that enough money was wasted every year to pay all the necessary expenditures of the City Government for two years. In New-York the officials did very little, but drew full pay—in Brooklyn they did less than nothing, and always received pay for doing a full amount of work. The whole City Government he designated as rotten, and intimated pretty plainly that the Aldermen and others were a set of rogues. He referred in disparaging terms to the action of Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY in altering the charter so as to leave an opening for the entrance of abuses, and then gave way for

Mr. HENRY HARTEAN, who defended Mr. MURPHY, contending that there was no more honorable man in the City than he, or one who had done more for the welfare of the citizens.

Mr. HUGH MCLAUGHLIN, the Register, referring to the remarks of Mr. SHEPHERD, who had designated the Aldermen, and even all the officials from the Mayor, down as thieves, suggested that as speech-making here would not rectify the evils complained of, the first thing in order, he thought, should be to ascertain if there were such frauds as charged, and if so, then, apply the remedy.

Remarks were made by Messrs. S. B. CHITTENDEN, Mr. M. HARRIS and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

CURLING.—The match between the Caledonian and Thistle Clubs yesterday at the Central Park terminated in favor of the former by a score of 190 to 120. Five rinks were formed, and at three of them the contest was decidedly in favor of the Caledonians by scores of nearly two to one, but at the other two the players were more evenly matched. The game was, on the whole, a very interesting one, and attracted a crowd of spectators, considerable interest being taken in the match.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Friday, Jan. 4.

FLOUR is in active demand, principally for the interior, Southern and Eastern trade; sales 2,000 bbls., at $11 75 for No. 1 Spring, $13 50@$13 75 for Red Winter, $15 for White Winter, and $15 50@$15 75 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR steady at $7. WHEAT in good milling demand, and market firm; sales by sample of 1,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at $2 45; 400 bushels Chicago Spring at $2 34; 500 do. at $2 38; 7,000 No. 2 at $2 30; 3,900 choice Canada Spring at $2 50; 1,500 at $2 55, and 2,500 Red Winter State on private terms. CORN quiet at $1 12 for No. 1 by car loads. OATS quiet at 65c. for retail lots. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. SHORTS, $18@$21; SHIPSTUFFS, $22@$27; middling, $32@$35 per ton, delivered to cars. The receipts of leading articles at this port for the past year is as follows: Wheat, 5,517,329 bushels; Corn, 3,492,207 bushels; Oats, 356,538 bushels; Barley, 4,354,808 bushels; Rye, 572,394 bushels; Peas, 393,899 bushels; Lumber, 200,000,000 feet. Reducing Flour to Wheat, the receipts of grain in 1866 were 1,691,753 bushels more than in 1865.

CHICAGO, Friday, Jan. 4.

FLOUR tolerably active; receipts, 4,900 bbls.; shipped, 5,500 bbls.; Winter Extras, $10 60@$13 50; Spring Extras, $10@$11 50. WHEAT 2c. better; receipts, 12,000 bushels; shipped, 3,200 bushels; No. 1 Spring, $2 17½@2 18; No. 2, $1 93@$1 94½. CORN 1½c.@2c. better; No. 1, 78½c.@79½c.; No. 2, 72½c.@74. OATS ½c.@½c. better; No. 2, 42½c.@43c. RYE 1c.@2c. better; No. 1. 96c.@97c. BARLEY neglected; No. 2 nominal, 65c.@70c. MESS PORK 25c. lower; light sales at $18 50; cash sales, sellers' option, January, $18 75. LARD steady at 11½c. DRESSED HOGS less active; 15c.@25c. lower, closing easy at $6 75@$6 80.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 4.

COTTON quiet but firm; low Middling 31½c.@32½c.; Middling 32½c.; sales 4,200 bales; receipts for the week 24,344 bales; exports 31,163 bales; stock on hand 218,491 bales. SUGAR—Active demand at full prices; fair 10c.; prime to choice 11½c.@12½c. MOLASSES active, and advanced 2c.; fair 63c.; prime to choice 65c.@72c. Sterling Exchange, 143½@144. New-York Sight Exchange, ¼@⅜. Gold, 133½@134. FREIGHTS—Cotton, steamer, to New-York, 1½c.; sail, 1½c.; Cotton, steam to Liverpool, 1½d.; sail, 11-16d.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Jan. 4.

FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT steady at $2 18 for No. 1, $2 for No. 2, $1 84 for No. 3, $1 68 for rejected. CORN firm at 84c. for No. 1. OATS unchanged. RYE advancing; 94c. for No. 1. PROVISIONS dull and lower. RECEIPTS—1,200 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn, 2,100 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,800 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Jan. 4.

TOBACCO—Sales 47 hhds. of light lugs to fair leaf at $2 40@$15 75. HOGS, 6¼c.@6¾c. Receipts—1,550. MESS PORK, $20 50; Bulk Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. COTTON—Low Middling, 30c. FLOUR—Superfine, $9 50. WHEAT nominal. CORN unchanged. OATS, 62c.@63c. in bulk. LARD, 12½c. SUGAR, 13c. WHISKY nominal.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 4.

FLOUR quiet and firm at $9@$15. WHEAT—Nothing doing; Fall Wheat, $2 70. CORN 4c. higher; Mixed, 77c.; White, 80. OATS firmer at 61c.@62c. RYE dull at $1. BARLEY—Spring, 90c.@$1. HAY, $16@$19. LARD, 11c. PORK dull at $20 50. WHISKY lower at $2 20. HOGS, 5¾c.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 4.

FLOUR active and firm at $9 50@$10 25 for superfine, and $11@$12 for extra. HOGS—Receipts 8,411 head; market weak at $6@6 40 live, and $7@7 40 dressed. MESS PORK dull at $20 25@$20. LARD declining, 11¾c.@12c. for Kettle. WHISKY firm, $2 26.

BUFFALO, Friday, Jan. 4.

FLOUR steady; sales 1,100 bbls. at $11 50. WHEAT unchanged. CORN unchanged. OATS quiet at 50c. BARLEY $1@$1 03. RYE unchanged and heavy. MESS PORK $20 50. LARD dull at 12c. DRESSED HOGS active at 7¼c.@8c. WHISKY $2 35.

WILMINGTON, Friday, Jan. 4.

COTTON steady; 33c. for Middling. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 62c. RESIN steady at $3@$6 50. CRUDE TURPENTINE dull at $4 30 for Virgin. TAR very firm at $1 65.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Jan. 4.

The Cotton market is firm and active, with very light receipts. Ordinary, 27½c.; good Ordinary, 29½c.; low Middlings, 31c.; Middlings, 33c.; strict Middlings, 34c.; good Middlings, 36c.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 4.

There is little change in the cattle market since last week, with the exception there is a greater disposition to buy; but the almost absence of prime first quality and extra beeves checks operations. The cattle for the most part have been weather-bound on the roads during the storms and cold of the past several days, and their poor appearance indicates the sufferings they have undergone. The receipts for the week reach 2,900 head, most of which have changed hands at prices ranging from 4½c.@9½c. ℔ lb., live weight. SHEEP are selling at 4¾c.@6½c. RECEIPTS, 5,400 head. HOGS—Receipts 3,000 head; light sales at 6½c.@7c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 4.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 82; Philadelphia and Erie Railway, 30½; Reading Railroad, 52½. Gold, 33½. Exchange on New-York, par.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The most agreeable calls made on New Year's were those at which Kent's East India Coffee was dispensed. Price 25 cents per pound. For sale by all Grocers. Depot, No. 154 Reade-street.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Cork	Jan. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
England	Jan. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Allemannia	Jan. 5	New-York	Hamburg.
Australasian	Jan. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Chicago	Jan. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	Jan. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	Jan. 12	New-York	London.
Pereire	Jan. 12	New-York	Havre.
Hansa	Jan. 12	New-York	Bremen.

FOR AMERICA.

City of Baltimore	Dec. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Dec. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Belgian	Dec. 27	Liverpool	Portland.
Etna	Dec. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Dec. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Dec. 29	Bremen	New-York.

FOR HAVANA, NEW-ORLEANS, &C.

Fah Kee	Jan. 5	Santiago de Cuba.
Huntsville	Jan. 5	New-Orleans.
Geo. Cromwell	Jan. 5	New-Orleans.
Mississippi	Jan. 5	New-Orleans.
Eagle	Jan. 10	Havana.
San Francisco	Jan. 10	California.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ariadne, from Galveston and Key West—Jas. E. Coutant, Charles Reynolds, Patrick Martin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets........ 4 47 | Moon sets.... 5 59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 23 | Gov. Island. 8 12 | Hell Gate.... 9 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 4.

Cleared.

Steamships Allemania, (Hamb.,) Trautman, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Tulle, Potter, Galveston, Young & Cowan; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Steamer Millville, Renear, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Ships Energie, Christoffers, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Goschen, (Brem.,) Probst, Bremen, Charles Luling & Co.

Barks Zingarella, Megill, Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Co.; Francis Milby, (Br.,) Ganton, London, C. L. Wright & Co.; John Fyfe, Weaver, London, Thos. Dunham; Iiva, (Br.,) Barry, Maracaibo, Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brigs Favorite, Duell, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Julia, (Port.,) Silvara, London and Fayal, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Edith, (Br.,) Putnam, St. Jago, Simpson & Clapp.

Schooners Southern Cross, (Br.,) George, Parrsboro, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Conqueral, (Br.,) Foster, Halifax. B. F. Small & Co., (eld. for La Have Dec. 14;) George Washington, Peck, Stamford; Julia Clinch, Adams, St. Andrew's, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; C. A. Farnsworth, (Br.,) Sawyer, Barbados, E. J. Smith & Co.; G. A. Johnson, Harris, Washington, N. C.

Arrived.

Steamship Kalorama, Boriase, Baltimore Dec. 29, with mdse. and passengers to J. S. Small. Sunday, Dec. 30, had heavy gales of wind from N. E., with snow, and on Monday, the gale still continuing, put into the Breakwater. Left the Breakwater on Thursday; there were several vessels there, weather bound.

Steamship Hibernia, (Br.,) Munroe, Glasgow Dec. 20, Moville Dec. 21, with mdse. and 108 passengers to Francis Macdonald. Had strong westerly winds the entire passage.

Steamship Ariadne, Sawyer, Galveston via Key West, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Ship Abby Ryerson, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Dennis, Cardiff 43 ds., with iron to Boyd & Hincken. Had very heavy weather; washed away skylight, &c. Dec. 25, lat. 40 40, lon. 57 20, fell in with the Br. bark Honduras, Meados, from St. John, N. B., for Swansea, with a cargo of lumber and deals, waterlogged, and the crew in the tops. Took them all off, except Wm. Miller, the cook, who had been drowned on deck, and brought them to this port.

Ship Chancellor, Jones, of and from Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Has had very heavy squalls from W. N. W. to W. S. W. most of the passage.

Bark Amaranth, (Brem.,) Heidorn, Genoa Nov. 4, and Gibraltar 21st, with marble and rags to Charles Luling & Co. Dec. 22, lat. 33, lon. 72, had a heavy gale from W. N. W.

Bark Auguste Louise, (Pruss.,) Hansen, Cardiff 44 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has had heavy weather; stove bulwarks, &c.

Bark Mary Bond, (of Liverpool,) Head, Rio Janeiro 46 ds., with coffee to Sturges, Arnold & Co. Has been 18 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. winds; stove forward house. Dec. 30, lat. 37 40, lon. 63, saw one of the deck-beams of a vessel, with knee attached.

Schr. Fanny Elder, (of Bangor,) Shea, Curacoa 25 ds., with fustic, &c., to Holyoke & Murray. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. W. winds; split sails, &c.

Schr. Warrington, Whitmore, Ellsworth, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Veto, Marshall, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Helen P., Jones, Portland.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 4—Arr. steamers Peruvian, from Liverpool; Henry Hoover, from Philadelphia; schr. Lane, from Bonaire.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 4—Arr. steamer Granada, from New-York. Sld. steamers Moneka, for New-York; B. Upton, for Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 4—Below, steamship Oriental, Capt. Snow, from Boston.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 4—Arr. steamer Virgo. Sld. steamer Gen. Barnes, for New-York.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 4—Arr. steamship Juno, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer Amanda Winants, Capt. Stillwagon, has been chartered by Capt. Merritt, General Agent of the Underwriters, for wrecking purposes and to assist distressed vessels.

The steamer Gladiator, Capt. Quinn, has gone to the assistance of the steamer Loyalist, ashore at Black Rock, with casks and steam-pumps.

The steamer Andrew Fletcher, Capt. Hennessy, has been dispatched by Capt. J. Merritt, General Agent of the Underwriters, to tow the ship Rangoon, from Fortress Monroe to this City for repairs.

The ship Jeremiah Thompson, which arrived yesterday, reports: Dec. 11, Thomas Green, seaman, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, fell from the fore-yard to the deck, and died on the 30th of his injuries. 21st, John Everett, also a seaman, native of Eastport, Me., fell from the fore-yard to the deck, and was instantly killed.

DISASTER AT SEA.—The bark Honduras, of Southampton, England, Capt. Meados, sailed from St. John, N. B., Dec. 12, with a cargo of lumber and deals, bound for Swansea, Eng., and when 3 days out, experienced a terrific gale from S. S. W., during which the vessel sprung a leak, and although the crew made every effort with the pumps to free the ship, the water continued to gain on them, and after the 10th day the vessel became waterlogged, and they were obliged to take to the tops for safety, where they remained for 3 days longer, when they were kindly taken off by the ship Abby Ryerson, Capt. Dennis, Dec. 25, in lat. 40 40, lon. 57 20, who, after providing them with food, clothing and such other comforts as his ship afforded, brought them safely to this port, where they arrived Jan. 4. The cook, William Miller, of Portsmouth, Eng., refused to go to the tops with the rest of the crew, and was drowned on deck. The Honduras was owned in Southampton, Eng.; was 388 tons, and about thirty years old.

Spoken, &c.

Clara Wheeler—Br. ship, Wilmarth, from New-York for Liverpool, Dec. 21, lat. 40 40, lon. 46 50.

Stord—Norw. brig, from Bergen for Hong Kong, 40 ds. out, Nov. 3, lat. 31 49 N., lon. 22 44 W.

Steipner—Dan. bark, from Rangoon for Copenhagen, 201 ds. out, Dec. 5, lat. 26 15 N., lon. 34 07 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Curacoa, Dec. 9, Dutch brig Emma Dean; Br. brig Time, and schr. Charles Thompson, for New-York 14th.

JANUARY, 1867.
SPECIAL SALE
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COATS, - - - $12 00.
PANTALOONS, $8 00.
VESTS, - - - $4 00.
OVERCOATS, $16 00.
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FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES or HERALD complete, from Jan. 1, 1851, to present time. Address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, Box No. 130 *Times* Office

ANNOUNCEMENT.—THE GREAT OCEAN YACHT RACE. Lecture by Rev. CHAS. B. SMYTH, Everett Rooms, No. 1,293 Broadway, near 34th-st., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 6, 3½ o'clock. Admission by voluntary ticket.

WHAT THEY SAY!

THE EVENING GAZETTE,
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The New-York *Evangelist* says:

"A neat, sprightly, compact daily."

The New-York *Independent* says:

"A new Evening Paper, the *Gazette*, made its appearance in this City last week. It is a small, neatly-printed sheet, intended to present all subjects with compactness and conciseness; to put into paragraphs the essence of topics which larger sheets dilate upon in longer editorials; to be chatty, local, literary and artistic; rather a pleasant visitor to the home circle than the exponent of political or partisan ideas."

The *Round Table* says: "The brightness and vivacity pervading the whole paper, its profuse literary intelligence, a decency unique in the daily press, and a cheapness unprecedented among papers of its excellence, can, together, hardly fail to insure its permanent prosperity."

The Boston *Transcript* says: "The three numbers of the New-York *Gazette* give promise that it will be what it aims to be—'a lively, chatty, and cheap evening paper.' The two former qualities already brighten its columns, made up with taste and tact, and the resources and assistance its conductor has at his command should secure success for his enterprise. There is a place open for such a journal as the *Gazette* in New-York and we hope Mr. Sweetser may fill it with profit to himself, as he will be pretty sure to do with entertainment for his readers."

The Hartford *Press* says: "It is a small handsomely printed, attractive sheet, sold for three cents. It is devoted to news, chat, the gossip of the town, and of literature and the lighter phases of politics, in other words the talk of the day as an evening paper should be in New-York. It is admirably made up, racy and spicy. Success to it."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"Being filled with excellent reading, well printed, and edited in a sprightly style. The *Evening Gazette* bids fair to be a successful journal."

The Brooklyn *Union* says:

"It is well edited, varied and sprightly in contents, up to the times in local and general news, and unusually lively in its literary department. We wish it every success."

The New-York *Citizen* says:

"Though small in size it is of excellent quality, and possesses a spicy flavor, not unlike the old *Saturday Press*. The 'Sittings' are particularly entertaining, being carefully selected and well prepared. We predict for it a permanent and gratifying success."

The Trenton *Gazette* says:

"It is very handsomely printed, on excellent paper, and the same good taste that presided over the typographical department is apparent in the editorial, its articles, those selected, as well as those specially written for its columns. The *Gazette* is intended to supply a want that has long existed for a readable paper that shall give all the news of interest, and at the same time be spirited and lively, looking after matters in which its readers are interested, and leaving political discussions to the heavier artillery of the Press."

The Newark *Courier* says:

"Typographically, it presents a neat and attractive appearance, and its contents, for freshness and variety, exhibit a marked contrast with the heavier metropolitan evening dailies. It is just the thing for pleasant tea-table reading, and is peculiarly suggestive of dressing-gown, slippers, and all the paraphernalia of evening enjoyments. Its compilation of news, in brief, is exhaustive, and its short, sharp, paragraphy editorials will find thousands of readers where heavier 'leaders' would languish in obscurity. We predict a successful career for *The Evening Gazette*, the gem of the New-York dailies."

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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
This SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 2 o'clock, LAST GRAND FAMILY MATINEE of the Glorious Spectacular Drama,
THE HUGUENOT CAPTAIN.
Charles Barron, Miss Kate Newton, Mr. Stoddart, Young America, Miss Theresa Wood. Attracting crowded and delighted audiences.
Admission to all parts of the Theatre FIFTY CENTS. Children, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
This evening, LAST TIME but one of the
HUGUENOT CAPTAIN,
and the roaring Irish play,
THE IRISH LION.
WARD..........................as..........................Tim Moore

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
This AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, last matinee of the
HUGUENOT CAPTAIN.
Admission to all parts of the Theatre FIFTY CENTS. Children, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

REV. TRESHAM D. GREGG, D. D., OF Dublin, having printed, as read on last Sunday, the testimony which he delivered in this City during the last three months of 1866, the same may be had at the hours of Divine service, MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING, on SUNDAY, at Argus Hall, No. 620 Broadway, and due notice will be given as to the next public steps which he may be led to take on the subject.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE, THE GIFTED and eloquent lecturer, will address Spiritualists at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*Visions* and *Hero Worship*. Conference at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Evidences that Spirits leave the Body, and Cognize Events at a Distance.*

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AS AN EVIDENCE OF THE PROSPERITY WHICH HAS ATTENDED THE SUNDAY NEWS, THE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR REFERS TO ITS CIRCULATION, WHICH NOW EXCEEDS THE COMBINED ISSUES OF FOUR OF THE SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS OF THIS CITY. IN FACT, AFTER THREE WEEKS' TRIAL, IT WAS FOUND THAT AN EXTENDED CIRCULATION HAD BEEN SO RAPIDLY GAINED AND RETAINED, THAT IT PRECLUDED THE POSSIBILITY OF FAILURE, AND AN AMOUNT OF MATTER EQUAL TO FOURTEEN COLUMNS OF ITS FORMER SIZE WAS ADDED TO IT, THUS MAKING IT NOT ONLY ONE OF THE LARGEST, BUT THE CHEAPEST SUNDAY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN NEW-YORK.

IN ENTERING UPON THE FIELD OF JOURNALISM, THE SUNDAY NEWS SOUGHT TO FILL THE VACUUM WHICH HAS EXISTED IN THIS CITY FOR SUCH A HIGH-TONED

SUNDAY NEWS

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LAST WEEK BUT ONE!
THE DAY FOR
THE FINAL AWARD
THE 21st OF THE PRESENT MONTH!

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
TO REPRESENT THE INTERESTS OF SUBSCRIBERS IN
THE EASTERN STATES.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as delegates to the Distribution of Premiums of the Crosby Art Association, positively to take place on the 21st of January, 1867, and will shortly proceed to Chicago, and act in conjunction with the Committee for the purpose of representing the interests of subscribers in the Eastern States.

R. M. HEDDEN, Late Cashier of the Croton National Bank, New-York.
S. CASTNER, Coal Merchant, Trinity Building, New-York.
R. E. DEMMON, President Howard National Bank, Boston.
DAVID PULSIFER, D. Pulsifer & Payson, Boston.
C. P. STICKNEY, President Massasoit Bank, Fall River.
Col. W. B. THOMAS, Flour Merchant, Philadelphia.
CALEB H. NEEDLES, Druggist, Philadelphia.
R. SMITH, L. Johnson & Co., Type Founders, Philadelphia.
E. S. ROWSE, Cavender & Rowse, Bankers, St. Louis.
WALTER INGERSOLL, Cashier of the National Insurance Bank, Detroit.

THE ABOVE-NAMED GENTLEMEN will act in conjunction with the
CHICAGO COMMITTEE,
who recently published the card announcing the
FINAL AWARD.

CERTIFICATES - - $5

The remaining Shares can now be had on application to the
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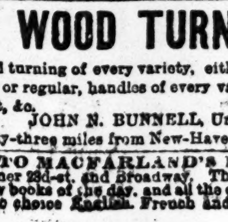
BROOKLYN AGENCY,
J. MORRIS & CO., No. 194 Fulton-st.

X TESTIMONIALS X
X WILL APPEAR NEXT WEEK. X

THE NEWARK
ROBBERY.

How much pleasanter and more sensible it would have been for Mr. Ward to have been awakened by the BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH the instant the burglar opened the window, than to be awakened by the report of the burglar's revolver aimed at his wife's heart in her own bedroom. It is shocking to think that men will neglect the proper protection of their dwellings. E. HOLMES, No. 231 Broadway.



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KELLY'S GRAND NORTH AMERICAN,
KELLY'S GRAND NORTH AMERICAN,
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PRIZE CONCERT,
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PRIZE CONCERT.
TIME FIXED TO AWARD THE PREMIUMS, AND THE CONCERT TO BE GIVEN AT THE
WABASH-AVENUE RINK,
CHICAGO, ILL.
SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1867,
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SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1867.

This is the greatest distribution and the most successful enterprise of the kind ever inaugurated in the world.

250,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,
250,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,
250,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,
250,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,
250,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,
Valued at Half a Million Dollars,
Valued at Half a Million Dollars,
Valued at Half a Million Dollars,
Valued at Half a Million Dollars,
Valued at Half a Million Dollars,
Valued at Half a Million Dollars,
Including $100,000 in Greenbacks,
Including $100,000 in Greenbacks,
Including $100,000 in Greenbacks,
Including $100,000 in Greenbacks,
Including $100,000 in Greenbacks,
Including $100,000 in Greenbacks,
Will be presented to ticket-holders.

A SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PEOPLE.

The proprietors of this grand enterprise have great pleasure in being able to inform the subscribers to their concert that it is now an assured success. Out of 500,000 tickets issued, only 38,000 remain unsold. The proprietors do not wish to hold a single ticket when the concert takes place, as it might create dissatisfaction among our patrons, and therefore have been compelled to extend the time to JANUARY 26, 1867, when it will positively take place without any further postponement.

For 15 years we have been engaged in the gift business, and we point with pride to the reputation we have won for honesty and integrity. Many of the prominent citizens of Chicago will bear witness to the statement that we have never made any promises to the public that we have not sacredly fulfilled, and we refer to the leading bankers and merchants of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago, for our character for fair dealing.

In spite of all opposition and every obstacle, we shall prove to the public that the North American Prize Concert will be conducted honorably, and all the prizes advertised will be distributed fairly, impartially and without reserve.

The plan of drawing adopted is the following: Duplicate numbers from 1 to 500,000 are placed in a wheel; the first number drawn out takes the highest prize, the next the second highest prize, and so on until the whole 250,000 prizes are drawn.

We advise all parties wanting tickets to send for them at once. All orders for tickets will be promptly filled.

NUMBER OF TICKETS ISSUED, 500,000.
PRICE, $1 EACH.
EVERY OTHER TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.
Every other Ticket draws a Prize.
Every other Ticket draws a Prize.
Every other Ticket draws a Prize.
Every other Ticket draws a Prize.
Every other Ticket draws a Prize.
Every other Ticket draws a Prize.

1 gift in Greenbacks	$30,000
1 gift in Greenbacks	10,000
1 gift in Greenbacks	5,000
1 gift in Greenbacks	4,000
1 gift in Greenbacks	3,000
1 gift in Greenbacks	2,000
20 gifts in Greenbacks, $1,000 each	20,000
20 gifts in Greenbacks, $500 each	10,000
20 gifts in Greenbacks, $100 each	2,000
20 gifts in Greenbacks, $50 each	1,000
800 gifts in Greenbacks, $10 each	8,000
1,000 gifts in Greenbacks, $5 each	5,000
1 Residence in Chicago	5,000
10 Lots in Chicago, $500 each	5,000
40 Pianos, $500 each	20,000
20 Melodeons, $150 each	3,000
100 Family Bibles, $20 each	2,000
200 Gold Watches, $150 each	30,000
200 Gold Watches, $100 each	20,000
200 Silver Watches, $65 each	13,000
300 Silver Watches, $40 each	12,000
1,000 Silver-plated Tea Spoons, $3 each	3,000
1,000 Silver-plated Call Bells, $3 each	3,000
1,000 Silver-plated Fruit Knives, $2 each	2,000
2,000 Gold Pens, in boxes, $2 each	4,000
2,000 Photograph Albums, $5 each	10,000
2,000 Gold Pens and Holders, $5 each	10,000
2,000 Gold Rings, $3 each	6,000
1,000 Gold-lined Goblets, $3 each	3,000
1,000 Six-bladed Knives, $4 50 each	4,500
1,000 Fine Ladies' Purses, $5 each	5,000
92,?00 Books and Steel Engravings, $1 to $2 each	92,457
139,043 Large Steel Engravings, $1 each	139,043

The distribution will take place after the concert, where 20,000 persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by ticket-holders to take charge of the same. All agents and purchasers will be supplied with a correct list of the awards as soon as published.

Price of tickets, $1 each. Sent by mail on receipt of price and 3 cent stamp for return postage.

EVERY OTHER TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.
SPECIAL TERMS OR CLUB RATES.

Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets and sending us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission. We will send

5 tickets to one address for	$4 50
10 tickets to one address for	9 00
20 tickets to one address for	17 50

Send the name of each subscriber, and their post-office address, with town, county and State in full. Money by draft, post-office order, express, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.

EVERY OTHER TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.
READ WHAT THE CHICAGO PRESS SAY:

From Chicago Times.

NORTH AMERICAN PRIZE CONCERT.—Among the first gift enterprises ever commenced in Chicago, was that of Messrs. A. A. Kelly & Co., which has been perpetual for more than three years past, and has given the most perfect satisfaction, if we are to judge by the extensive patronage accorded it. They are the proprietors of the "North American Prize Concert," now so extensively advertised in this and other papers, and indorsed by some of the best business firms in this country. From what we know of Mr. Kelly, we are positive that he will, "in the future, as in the past," deal fairly and honorably with all who take stock in his enterprise.

From the Chicago Journal.

KELLY & CO.'S GIFT ENTERPRISE.—The first to embark in the gift enterprise business in Chicago was the firm of A. A. Kelly & Co., located at No. 105 Randolph-street. Who does not remember their store, which opened two or three years ago, where many purchased books and other articles, and were so lucky as to find with their purchases tickets which entitled them to valuable gifts of jewelry or other prizes? Thousands of our citizens were thus fortunate, and these have the best evidence that Messrs. Kelly & Co. always perform all they promise; that they are honorable men and do business honorably and on the square.

The citizens of Chicago who know A. A. Kelly & Co. have confidence in their honor and integrity, and are largely investing in their enterprise.

These are some of the reasons why we feel safe in commending Kelly & Co.'s Gift Concert to the public.

REFERENCES:

Tappan, McKellop & Co., Commercial Agency, Chicago; Lot C. Whitford, Wholesale Paper Dealer, Chicago; Louis Saarbach & Schwerz, Importers, Philadelphia; Saml. D. Burlock, Publisher, Philadelphia; Baker & Moss, Commission Merchants, Chicago, Ill.; Van Valkenburg & Co., Importers, New-York; W. H. Adams & Co., Advertising Agents, Chicago, Ill.

All communications should be addressed to
A. A. KELLEY & CO.,
No. 105 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

HEADQUARTERS N. Y. S. VOLUNTEER INSTITUTE,
No. 629 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
IN AID OF THE
DESTITUTE AND ORPHAN SONS
OF OUR
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.
A GRAND MILITARY
PROMENADE CONCERT
AND
PRESENTATION
will be given at the
NEW-YORK STATE ARSENAL,
Corner 7th-av. and 35th-st.,
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, 1867,
at 7 o'clock.

This institution, founded by Col. and Mrs. YOUNG for the purpose of gratuitously educating the sons of deceased soldiers and seamen of the United States, was removed last Spring from Deposit, Delaware County, N. Y., to its present location, corner of 8th-av. and 76th-st., New-York, where it has been open daily to the inspection of the public, the cadets giving a public dress parade daily to the admiring thousands who visited them in connection with their visits to the Central Park.

This institute is in the fourth year of successful operation, and last Winter presented its claims to the Legislature with a most positive indorsement. It is not a mere home of the friendless, or ordinary orphan asylum, but a Military Institute where the sons of officers and privates shall not feel degraded, but be kept upon the social level their fathers placed them previous to the war.

The N. Y. S. Volunteer Institute, second only to West Point, will be open to the reception of Pupils or Cadets from any State Asylum in the Union upon complying with the published requirements and constitution of the Institute, making it in fact a National Institute for all deserving its advantages.

Among many others, the Cadets have been honored with the following distinguished indorsement:

"Believing the Cadets of the N. Y. S. Volunteer Institute, composed of the sons of deceased soldiers, worthy of the warmest sympathy and consideration of all true patriots and Christians, we hope the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Col. Young to secure them a home and an education will be most cordially responded to by all who are appealed to in their behalf."

NEW-YORK, April 17, 1866.

Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker,	Col. Clark, 7th Regiment,
Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix,	Col. Trafford, 71st Reg't,
Maj.-Gen. H. E. Davies,	Col. Cox, 22d Regiment,
Gen. J. R. Swift,	Col. McGregor.

250,000 Tickets at One Dollar each and 250,000 Presents, being one to each Ticket-holder.

125,000 DOLLARS,
PRESENTED AS FOLLOWS:

1 Prize, $10,000 in gold	$10,000
1 Prize, House and Lot on Fulton-av., Brooklyn, free of incumbrance	10,000
1 Prize, Splendid Residence and two Lots in Harlem, free of incumbrance	10,000
30 Prizes, Greenbacks, $150 each	4,500
1 Prize, Cottage House and Lot, 30x100, splendid location in Harlem	3,000
100 Prizes, Greenbacks, $10 each	1,000
1 Prize, City Lot in Harlem	2,000
1 Prize, Painting, David Playing the Harp Before Saul	1,000
2 Prizes, Set of Diamonds, Ring, Ear-Rings and Pin, $500 each	1,000
1 Prize, Grand Piano, Chickering	1,200
4 Prizes, Fine Pianos, $500 each	2,000
1 Prize, Valuable Blooded Horse	1,000
1 Prize, Lady's Saddle Horse	300
1 Prize, Bay Horse, 15 hands	300
10 Prizes, Sets of Harness, $50 each	500
10 Prizes, Superior Sewing Machines, $100 each	1,000
100 Prizes, Family Sewing Machines, $75 each	7,500
10 Prizes, Sets of Cottage Furniture, $60 each	600
15 Prizes, Gents' fine Lever Gold Watches, $200 each	3,000
15 Prizes, Ladies' fine Lever Gold Watches, $130 each	1,950
10 Prizes, Gents' Fine Gold Guard Chains, $100 each	2,000
5 Prizes, Ladies' Gold Guard Chains, $80 each	400
25 Prizes, Silver plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,875
20 Prizes, Suits Gents' Clothing, to order, $50 each	1,000
20 Prizes, Ladies' Dress Patterns, to order, $50 each	1,000
1 Prize, Gent's Saddle and Equipments	100
1 Prize, Lady's Saddle and Equipments	150
1 Prize, Handsome Top Buggy, Brewster's best	400
200 Prizes, Photographic Albums	1,000
200 Prizes, Copies Illustrated History of the War, (2 vols.) $7 each	4,000
500 Prizes, Gold Pens, Pencils and Sleeve Buttons, $6 each	3,000
500 Prizes, Table, Tea Spoons and Napkin Rings, $5 each	2,500
1000 Prizes, Call Bells and plated Fruit Knives, $3 each	3,000
The balance to consist of the following articles, viz.: Works of Prominent Authors, Engravings of Distinguished Personages, Musical Instruments, Work-boxes, Music-boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Gents' Fob Chains, Ladies' Gold Watch Chains, Ladies' and Gents' Riding Whips, Emblem Cards, for Parlor Amusement, Parlor Ornaments, Pictures, Frames, Writing Cases, Kid Gloves, &c., &c., &c., amounting to	34,000
Making in the Aggregate 250,000 Presents, valued at	$125,000

HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.

Orders may be sent direct to us enclosing the money, from $1 to $25, in a registered letter, at our risk, with stamp for return postage. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts, or by express, at the following club rates:

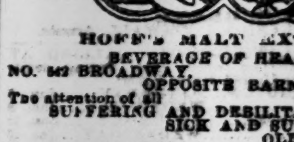
5 tickets to one address	$4 50
10 tickets to one address	9 00
20 tickets to one address	17 50
30 tickets to one address	26 25
40 tickets to one address	35 00
50 tickets to one address	43 00
100 tickets to one address	85 00

Soldiers and others, desiring agencies, should apply at the principle office.

Address all orders and communications to
KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 629 Broadway, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To the Military Organization influencing the largest sale of tickets, will be presented a handsome Regimental Standard. Parties purchasing tickets will please advise the Agents of which regiment, &c., they desire to credit their purchase.



HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH,
NO. 542 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
The attention of all
SUFFERING AND DEBILITATED,
SICK AND SUFFERING,
OLD AND FEEBLE,
is respectfully called to the introduction of
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.

References: The most eminent physicians in this City. Dr. F. BARKER, Dr. H. D. BULKLEY, Dr. DETMOLD, Dr. GRIFFIN, Prof. McCREEDY, Dr. NEGERATH, Prof. J. R. WOOD, &c.
No. 542—BROADWAY—No. 542.

This celebrated health-preserving beverage, so renowned throughout Europe for the past 18 years, has proved its valuable effects:

First: As an extremely Palatable,
Refreshing,
Nourishing and
STRENGTHENING TONIC,
Improving the Blood,
which may be indulged in at pleasure, and at any hour of the day or at meals.

Second: As preferable to wine, spirits, ale or porter,
Containing two per cent.
more strengthening properties,
AND FIFTY PER CENT. LESS ALCOHOL
than ale or porter,
and therefore,
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH
is the
ONLY KNOWN
SLIGHT STIMULANT,
SLIGHT STIMULANT,
NEITHER EXCITING
NOR IRRITATING.

Third: AS INDISPENSABLE
TO LADIES OF WEAK CONSTITUTION,
TO LADIES OF WEAK CONSTITUTION,
and
MOTHER'S NURSING,
MOTHER'S NURSING,
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH,
WHEN TAKEN WARM,
IS THE BEST AND MOST AGREEABLE REMEDY
Awarded with three Gold and one Silver Medal.
It is used as such in the first Hospitals and Families
PATENTED, DEC. 18, 1866.
FOR HOARSENESS,
COUGHS,
BRONCHITIS,
INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION
LOSS OF APPETITE,
FOUL STOMACH,
DYSPEPSIA

PRICE $6 per dozen, with a
Discount to Wholesale Dealers.

One dozen and upward delivered in any part of the City free of charge.

Circulars sent on application.
Orders by mail promptly executed.
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT,
No. 542 BROADWAY,
opposite Barnum's.

Sole Agent for Pennsylvania,
WARD J. COFFEE,
PHILADELPHIA,
Corner Front and Chestnut sts.

WINDOW SHADES,
FOR STORES,
FOR SKYLIGHTS,
FOR DWELLINGS,
SHELF CURTAINS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

USE
HULL'S
BAY RUM SOAP.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 105, Jan. 4, 1867.
31, 4, 15, 55, 37, 44, 67, 74, 72, 57, 28, 49.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 106, Jan. 4, 1867.
2, 27, 24, 73, 10, 20, 67, 65, 31, 78, 86, 64.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 29, Jan. 4, 1867.
For the benefit of Shelby College.
43, 63, 72, 49, 39, 14, 6, 54, 70, 69, 75, 19.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 30, Jan. 4, 1867.
For the benefit of Shelby College.
73, 39, 69, 26, 1, 43, 20, 44, 46, 42, 10, 4.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 163 Fulton-st.